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Tower Views

by Clearway

The President Stirs World
Aid for the War Worriers
Wall Writing 'Gainst War

¶ **Quarantine** — President Roosevelt's dramatic exposition of the Administration's foreign policy in his Chicago speech brings world diplomacy up with a snap. London, Paris, Geneva, and other centers of peace sentiment cordially hail the President's delineation of America's new attitude toward world affairs. Tokyo, Rome, Berlin, and other centers of extreme nationalism, register distaste over this setback to dictatorial hopes, this encouragement to democracy.

• **Britain and France** lift up eyes. Their recent stiffening of attitude finds support in Mr. Roosevelt's hint that America may aid peace agencies with economic and, perhaps, military bulwarks. Geneva takes courage. With America supporting the League, in theory if not in fact, repetition of the League commission's misadventures in relation to Manchoukuo and Ethiopia would be rendered most unlikely. So, emboldened, the Assembly Advisory Committee both denounces Japan for its recent invasion of China and calls for a meeting of the Nine-Power Treaty signatories to hasten the end of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

• **Faced with** militarism and dictatorial dominance, peoples whose hopes revolve about the lode star of liberty lean toward the view: "If fight we must, let us fight for the ideal of world peace rather than for the aims of a dominant minority of militarists." Thus the President's proposal to "quarantine" dissident nations and his broad hint of "intervention for peace" scatters new hope over the bullet-plowed European fields. With the United States standing portentously in the background, it would be a suicidal nation or even group of nations which dared to precipitate a war against democracy.

• **Yes, mentalities** which think with a club will have much to ponder in Mr. Roosevelt's speech. But those whose thoughts are sheathed with universality will have more. Inherent in his talk is the conviction that the intelligent peace-seekers of the world have ideas and potency adequate to curb the club carriers.

• **Higher intelligence** is available—it meanwhile should not be forgotten—to subdue the quarrelsome, not so much through physical force as through the divine omnipotence of righteous methods.

¶ **Aircraft Defense**—Maj. Robert M. Mackin publicizes his conviction that "airplanes can be stopped." This army anti-aircraft expert, basing his conclusions on observations of modern aerial methods of warfare, believes that it is possible to so organize the defenses of cities, airports, and other strategic points that attacks by enemy airplanes would be too costly to continue. His opinion may go far toward somewhat ameliorating a general sense of "war worry," induced by the pessimism of the international press. • Another good way to overcome war worry, is to substitute a "determination for peace."

¶ **Non-political Army**—Spain's Government decrees that its army shall be subservient to its civil authority. It authorizes National Defense Minister Prieto to strip the army of political authority, silence its officers, ban military parades. The result expected is a unification of government control, and a displacement of military stuffed-shirtism by democratic expression. It seems logical. One way to discourage an evil is to impersonalize it.

¶ **Citizens' Protest** — Some 10,000 Londoners participate in a demonstration of mass indignation against Japanese invasion of China. The assemblage agrees on a resolution expressing horror and condemnation over indiscriminate acts against civilians by Japanese forces, and urges concerted action —economic or otherwise—to halt the inhumanity. Such non-political demonstration of revulsion, stirred in civilized nations by the "unrelenting frightfulness of totalitarian war," not only should impress Japan's dominant party but likewise militarists everywhere. • The wall writing warns war makers that Mars' mesmerism is being broken.

¶ **Co-operative Peace**—It takes co-operation to wage a war. Behind the battle lines are the trade lines, roads to raw and manufactured materials of war; and behind trade lines are men and groups whose business is barter; and barter in war materials demands international understandings—co-operation. But this sort of thing has a peculiar bounce. Selling such goods, nations frequently find it necessary to devote the profits, and more, to building defenses against them. What to do about it? Why, co-operate; but for the building of peace, not war. Thus, having aroused interest (we hope), we recommend a further perusal of the subject in this week's magazine section. • Clearway thus makes his gesture of co-operation for peace. Have you made yours today?

High Interest Hit By Credit Unions

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Oct. 6

Unreasonably high interest in the United States accounts for an annual profit of $1,250,000,000, a credit union official told the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada yesterday in a plea for further extension of the employee credit union movement to provide loans at cost.

Thomas W. Doig, assistant to the director of the Credit Union National Commission, Madison, Wis., said that in 1934 while the depression was still in progress a total of $15,000,000,000 was outstanding in installment buying contracts calling for interest payments of $3,000,000,000 annually, money which might otherwise have been expended on purchase of new goods resulting in expanded trade. He claimed use of credit unions would have saved purchasers half that money.

Neglected Child Is Too Prevalent, Conference Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Neglected children make up an altogether too large portion of the population of even the socially improved areas of the United States, it was emphasized by speakers from educational and social fields at the second day's session of the International Save the Children Fund of America conference at the McAlpin Hotel here today.

Part of the picture presented was the report by Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission. He held that "the majority of youth throughout the land may be said to be neglected in some ways." He stressed the need for improving employment conditions, declaring that "many employed youth work long hours at monotonous, repetitious tasks, under unhealthful conditions."

"Employed youth in general do not receive wages which can be considered very remunerative," he added.

One of the few bright notes of the discussion was that offered by Dr. C. C. Carstens, executive director of the Child Welfare League of America, Inc. He found "fewer children are coming into foster institutional care," a change which he attributed to Federal social security legislation which has impelled local child welfare agencies to far greater activity in raising money to match federal grants.

"During the fiscal year of 1936-'37," he said, "the United States Treasury disbursed $46,531,687 for these various child welfare services on the matching basis. This requirement has led the local units to do much more for themselves than was previously the case. Children in rural areas are getting benefits which were accorded previously only in the larger cities."

The southern highlands are a challenge to America, Mrs. Jesse M. Bader, a vice-chairman of the Save the Children Fund, which has been providing food, clothing and books for children of the South for five years, declared.

"I have seen poverty in large cities, but nothing comparable to this," she continued, "I have been asked why is the need so great now that the Federal Government is doing so much for the southern people. I asked the same question. Direct relief can only be given where the county contributes dollar for dollar as given by the Federal Government. There is so little money in these counties that they cannot contribute anything, or very little."

Social Crediters Strike Snag in Bill To Control Press

EDMONTON, Ala., Oct. 6 (CP)—The fate of three measures backed by the Alberta Social Credit Government to regulate newspapers, bank taxation and credit institutions, rested with the Governor General of Canada today.

Lieut. Gov. J. C. Bowen withheld approval of the controversial legislation pending reference to the Governor General, who previously has disallowed or vetoed some Social Credit measures—a Federal Government power disputed by the Alberta Legislature.

The press measure, aimed "to ensure the publication of accurate news and information," would empower the Social Credit Board Chairman to force publication of statements signed by him correcting or amplifying any previously published statements relating to government policy or activity. Mandatory disclosure of news sources and writers' identities is also provided.

The bank tax measure would impose new bank profit taxes and increase bank capital taxes, while the credit act would authorize licensing of "credit institutions," a term substituted for "banks" by amending the previously vetoed banking act.

Alberta's snarled Social Credit situation was further embittered last night by the arrest of two leading Social Credit advocates on charges of libel and counseling to murder.

Joseph H. Unwin, government legislative whip, and George F. Powell, representative of Social Credit's founder, Maj. C. H. Douglas, were arrested on the charges lodged by Senator W. A. Griesbach in connection with alleged publication of a leaflet. They were released on bail.

Labor Resents New Meddling In Its Affairs

Both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Agree Government Hand Is Too Evident

Know Own Power

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 5—Hostility to legislation outlawing strikes in the settlement of industrial disputes makes a growing issue of today on which both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization agree. The entire labor movement thinks it can do a better job of adjustment by sitting down with the employer than Government can effect with its intervention.

Organized labor's plan of self-help was hinted at the A. F. of L. convention here by President William Green when he spoke of a co-operative relationship between organized labor and the employers of labor. This, he said, the federation was endeavoring to develop so as to reduce industrial warfare to a minimum.

Inquiry among labor leaders here brings out these features of the strike situation.

Some of the Features

1. Labor's solution to strikes is the organization of workers on one side and of employers on the other, and their mutual effort to dispose of their problems across the conference table on a voluntary basis of common agreement.

2. Arbitration can find a place in this setup, for many unions have arbitration clauses in their agreements. Sometimes the arbitrators named by both sides ask a judge to designate the third arbitrator, and whatever decision is handed down is accepted as binding.

3. As it takes a high stage of organization both of employers and employees to work out such a system, the present is regarded by labor men as an interim period. Many strikes are thus occurring in the process of workers becoming organized, which will not be repeated when they perfect their unionization. Seventy-five per cent of the strikes of the past two years, according to one union president, had their origin not in questions of wages or hours, but in the workers' demand for union recognition, or the right to organize.

4. In Great Britain, where there are far fewer strikes than in the United States, the workers have long left behind the period of preliminary unionizing in numerous lines of industry through which America is now going. In addition, British trade unionism has much friendlier relations with employers.

5. Contrary to a popular belief in this country, settlement of industrial disputes is not compulsory in general industry in Great Britain, but such compulsion is confined to employees of the state, such as postal employees. On the British railroads a special negotiating machinery is established which prolongs negotiations for a long time before a strike but does not prohibit strikes. This is the only industry with such a complicated process devised to avoid a possible strike.

6. Resistance of British workers to Government intervention in general industry is sharp and an equal dislike is credited to British employers.

7. Government does have its place in the handling of industrial disputes, it is conceded among

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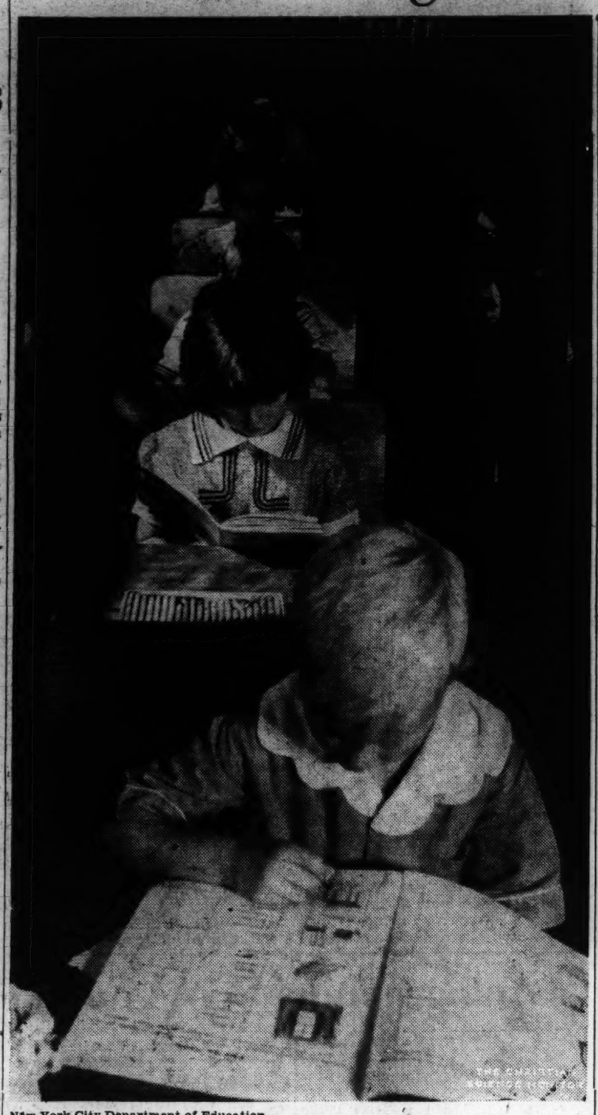
Teachers' Wages at Low Level



New York City Department of Education

School Children in New York City

A Page From the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools

One Fourth of Number in U. S. Got Less Than $750 Last Year

Seek Other Jobs

Saving Our Schools
Third of 52 Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One fourth of the 1,000,000 teachers in the United States were paid less than $750 last year. This means that they had $2 and less each calendar day to shelter, feed and clothe themselves and their families. Sixty thousand of them were paid less than $450, which means that they had approximately $1.25 and less a calendar day—not even a living wage.

Is it any wonder then that Mary Smith, bright, alert, ambitious, looks ruefully at her shiny new diploma and decides to bury it in her bottom bureau drawer while she goes forth to seek the less genteel, but better-paid, job of waiting on table? Or that John Jones, who wants some day to be in a position to marry Mary Smith, doffs his white collar and tells Dad that, after all, he will help him in the plumbing business?

Sometimes a Mary Smith and John Jones live in a rural district where $450 looks pretty big. They know that rural teachers generally are working for an income which barely keeps them at a subsistence level.

Lawyer and Minister

But more than one village lawyer and minister also are at a mere subsistence level, without being sure of the comparative regularity of a teacher's check. Mary and John know that when the town gets into financial difficulties their checks may be held up but then they look at the average salary of a rural teacher, which last year was $800, and they may determine that perhaps the extra time spent at Latin and theme writing was not such a waste after all and that they will stick by their chosen vocation of teaching.

Mary knows that if she marries John the chances are that she will not be allowed to continue in the school, for marriage usually means discharge for a woman teacher, but she accepts the contract and hopes that the future will bring some solution.

Or a Mary and John may live in a city. The average salary of a city teacher last year was $1500—about what Mary could make if she learned pothooks and typing, or John could obtain by clerking in a haberdashery. So they may undertake to do a little work outside the school to increase their income. Plenty of teachers do. For the average salary of teachers, principals and supervisors last year was only slightly more than $100 a month.

Supplement Salaries

For instance, Florida. Although the situation has been improved since 1934, the condition then, when A. R. Mead made a survey, is illuminating. He found that 1095 teachers in 15 counties were supplementing their salaries by outside work. On an average monthly salary of $60 for whites and $33 for Negroes, with an average of three dependents for each teacher, 50 per cent were in debt, the average indebtedness being $329. More than half the teachers had no savings or had exhausted what they had laid by.

Mary and John may tear up the pieces of paper which they have been covering with the figures of their own private budgets. But there are printed and published figures which are not so easy to wipe out. The John Dewey Society yearbook of 1937 said that the economic meaning of teaching is "scrimping, saving, worrying, borrowing in emergency, with certain dependence in case of illness, accident or old age."

And Willard S. Elsbree of Teachers College, Columbia University, in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Joint Action Against Japan Asked by 10,000 in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 6—Mass protest against Japanese invasion of China and attack on Chinese non-combatants was staged by close to 10,000 persons in one of the greatest demonstrations of protest ever held in Great Britain.

The News Chronicle which sponsored the meeting claims today that it was the "most massive condemnation yet recorded in Britain of the unrelenting frightfulness of totalitarian war."

The assemblage, whose unity of agreement was strongly evident in the Albert Hall last night, passed a resolution "that this meeting records its horror at and emphatic condemnation of indiscriminate attacks upon civilian non-combatants by Japanese forces in China and urges the British Government to take the lead in securing such concerted action—by economic measures or otherwise—as may prevent their continuance."

The necessity for concerted action by all nations to end this "international crime" was the keynote of the meeting.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, acting not in an official capacity "but simply as a representative of Christian citizens who are obliged in loyalty to their Divine Master to uphold the honor of humanity," presided over the meeting.

"Frankly," he said, "I couldn't join in any call to the British Government to act alone. Such solitary action would, I believe, be really ineffective and what is more it might involve consequences—affecting not only ourselves and Japan but even Europe—which I must not specify but which no considering person can dismiss from his mind."

But he thought that people are entitled to ask the Government to take the lead by letting it be known it is prepared to act if it can obtain the support from other nations necessary to make this action effective in the event that appeals and protests are unavailing.

The audience was moved by a description of events in China today given by Prof. Chang Peng-Chun, professor of philosophy and education at Nankai University, Tientsin, recently destroyed by Japanese bombs. He was the first Chinese to reach England from the war zone.

Lord Lytton, who was chairman of the League commission of inquiry into Manchurian affairs, supported League action in the matter and said that by tolerating Japanese invasion of China in 1931, the world was inviting another invasion and that this other was now in evidence.

"This meeting is a call to action," said Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, daughter of the first Lord Oxford and Asquith, and called upon the Government to take the lead in placing an economic boycott on Japan. She also read a statement from President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago wherein he called for concerted action by the nations for peace.

Metropolitan Opera Adds 9 For Season Starting Nov. 29

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Nine new singers will join the Metropolitan Opera Company here this season, which, Edward Johnson, general manager of the organization, announced today, will open on Monday evening, Nov. 29. They are:

Rosa Pauly, the dramatic soprano who appeared with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra last spring.

Enid Szantho, Hungarian-Irish contralto, who has been heard here in concert and oratorio.

Marita Farell, young Czechoslovak lyric soprano, who was chosen by Artur Bodanzky for the high lyric roles in leading Wagnerian repertoire.

Carl Hartmann, dramatic tenor from the Munich Opera, who will sing leading Wagnerian roles.

Jan Kiepura, lyric tenor of opera and motion pictures, who will sing in the Italian and French repertoires.

Bruno Landi, young Italian lyric tenor.

Adolf Vogel, bass-baritone, from the Munich Opera.

Carlo Tagliabue, young Italian baritone.

Nicola Mascona, Greek basso.

Mr. Johnson indicated that the season's chief novelty would be a one-act comic opera in English entitled, "Amelia Goes to the Ball," by Giam-Carlo Menotti, a young Italian composer who was graduated from the Curtis Institute of Music.

The Metropolitan also will offer a cycle of three Richard Strauss operas — "Rosenkavalier," "Elektra," and "Salome"—and revive Verdis "Otello," "Forza del Destino," "Don Giovanni," "Romeo and Juliet," and "The Barber of Seville."

Mr. Johnson said that while he had not completed his company, owing to the delay in his return home from Europe, "the most important artists of last season will again be heard at the Metropolitan."

Noise Banned in English Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALE, Eng.—The Borough Council of this Cheshire town recently drew up a new set of 39 bylaws for the "good rule and government" of the district, at the same time rejecting a proposal to introduce a bylaw prohibiting the hanging out of washings on days other than Monday or Tuesday.

It is decreed, however, that hedge-cuttings must not remain on the highway for longer than an hour after sunset on the day they have been cut.

No one is permitted to sound or play any musical or noisy instrument or sing in any street or public place within 100 yards of a house or office after being requested to "desist" by any inmate or occupant thereof.

Three householders who are annoyed by the operation of a noisy or persistent radio loudspeaker or gramophone may take proceedings against the offender after giving a fortnight's notice to abate the nuisance.

Bells, gongs or other noisy instruments which cause annoyance to inhabitants are forbidden for the purpose of hawking, while no one must provoke any animal or person to fight.

The new bylaws regard with disfavor the use of footways or roadways for the purpose of advertising, propaganda, or "news dissemination by writing."

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Japan Is Warned China War Must Be Ended Under Pact

League Assembly Issues Warning That Restraining Measures Will Be Taken If Settlement Is Not Made Under Provisions of Nine-Power Treaty

U. S. Expected to Accept League Bid; President to Fit Speech Into Program

President Roosevelt's Chicago address on international peace today became the focus of intense diplomatic activity in all parts of the world.

At Geneva, the League of Nations Assembly, heartened and spurred by President Roosevelt's stand, took action which amounted to summoning a conference of signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty, to deal with the war in China. Moreover, the Assembly, by unanimous vote, warned Japan that international restraining action would follow, unless the Japanese Government agreed to peaceable settlement.

At Washington, there were clear indications that the State Department is prepared to accept an invitation to such a conference.

At Hyde Park, those close to President Roosevelt said he has the clear intention of following up his address with specific steps to "quarantine" aggression — but will proceed only as fast as the other peace-loving powers will support with joint action.

Throughout the United States, it was evident that the President's foreign policy commands unusually broad support.

The British and French Governments and press welcomed the "new internationalism" of the American President's remarks with deeply felt satisfaction.

Germany and Italy said they accepted the President's general declarations for peace, but remained unconvinced of the value of the course and attitudes which the President is pursuing. The official German press warned against another collapse of well-meaning Wilsonian idealism. Japan bluntly stated that western methods of preserving peace were not applicable in the Far East; and a high military official said that Japan's operations in China would not be affected by the Roosevelt sentiments.

League Members Advised To Consider Direct Aid To Beleaguered Chinese

GENEVA, Oct. 6 (AP) — The League of Nations Assembly today warned Japan of the possibility of international action unless she agrees to a peaceful nine-power settlement of the China conflict.

The Assembly unanimously approved resolutions containing the warning.

Waves of applause broke over the Assembly hall as the Aga Khan, Assembly President, announced the adoption of the resolutions which condemn Japan for invasion of China and provide for the conference of nine-power signatories, including the United States, to the pact guaranteeing territorial integrity of China.

The League President was empowered to take necessary action for convoking the Nine-Power Pact signatories, including the United States.

The strong League stand expressed moral support of China and recommended that members should refrain from any action that might weaken China's power of resistance in the present undeclared war.

A closing admonition was given League members to consider giving direct aid to the beleaguered Chinese.

The Assembly adjourned but remained subject to call whenever the international situation warrants.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6 (AP)—Leaders of the India Congress Party demanded today that the government officially participate in a boycott of Japanese goods as a protest against the undeclared Japanese war against China.

The growing boycott movement was believed to have caused the Japanese consul general to make a hurried trip to Tokyo after receipt of an urgent cable from Japanese officials.

Powers await Anglo-American stand on China: Page 9.

President Is Expected To Fit Words Into Form For Practicable Usage

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of The Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 6—President Roosevelt intends to convert his ringing speech on foreign affairs from an "attitude" into a "program" of tangible quarantine actions, possibly including economics or financial methods of isolation, according to the interpretations of those closest to him.

His advisers point to the concluding words of the speech: "America actively engages in the search for peace," as an indication that the President will press forward with positive steps toward international collaboration against the aggressor powers.

But it appears that the President is resisting foreign urgings to come forward with a program; he is willing to go ahead, but no faster than the parallel efforts of the "peace-loving nations" accompany him. He has no intention of isolating the United States instead of the aggressors.

In presidential circles there is much resistance to the word "sanctions" and it is evident that Mr. Roosevelt contemplates methods which are not generally associated with that procedure. One close to him said today: "There are lots of methods in the world that have not been tried yet."

The President arrived at his Hyde Park home today and at once held the first press conference of his trip. He refused all on-the-record comment on his Chicago speech, but freely outlined his views not for attribution.

But every scrap of evidence available here is that the President is aiming at something far more tangible than simply the arousing of "moral indignation" against the aggressor powers. However, it must be emphasized that he has not burnt any bridges behind him. He is doubtless awaiting the verdict of American public opinion and much depends, of course, on the attitude of foreign governments.

U. S. Is Thought Ready To Accept Geneva's Bid To Help End China War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — The United States will accept the invitation of the League Assembly to participate in the convocation of the nine-power pact powers to attempt to stay the march of Japan through China, it is confidently expected here.

While no official statement was forthcoming from the State Department pending the official invitation, there was no question of what America's stand would be.

It would take two forms:

1. Acceptance of the Geneva bid.
2. Collaboration with world powers in condemnation of Japan as an aggressor state.

What specific form the Administration's purpose of drawing a "quarantine" round aggressor states would take still remained obscure.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had not received the official invitation of League nations to participate in the convocation of members of the Nine-Power Pact at noon today. Until such invitation is received no comment will be made of the matter, he explained. The President will return to Washington on Friday, Secretary Hull inti-

(Continued on Page 8 Column 4)

'America's Voice': Editorial Page.

War: Spain and China

Asturian Troops Move to Halt Insurgent Drive on Gijon

HENDAYE, Franco - Spanish Frontier, Oct. 6 (AP)—Asturian troops maneuvered into stronger positions today to protect Gijon while outposts sniped at the advancing Spanish insurgent foe.

A Spanish Government communiqué said defense militia occupied peaks dominating a road to Cangas De Onis, enabling them to shield the town and Sella River fortifications which were the immediate objective of the insurgents on the eastern front, about 30 air miles from Gijon.

Insurgent advices asserted the insurgent armies both east of Gijon and about 30 air miles south of the Biscayan seaport had renewed their drive against the last government territory in the Spanish northwest.

Under guerrilla attacks of Asturian marksmen, the eastern insurgent column, commanded by Gen. Fidel Davila, occupied Corao and Llerica and other positions about Covadonga, it was said, while southern columns headed by Gen. Miquel Arana were steered into new action on the Leon Province front.

Government authorities in Madrid announced reports from Barbastro, of a strong concentration of Italian troops.

Spain forbids army politics in Defense Ministry decree: Page 7

Chinese Counter Attacks Turn Back Japanese, Reports Show

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Japanese advance on all China fronts from Shanghai to the far north was reported today to have been halted by stiffened Chinese resistance.

In the Shanghai sector, the repeated Japanese thrusts against the 25-mile line running northwest from the north station were beaten back by sheer force of numbers in hand-to-hand combat. In the rich provinces of Hopeh and Shantung, reliable foreign reports bore out the Chinese claim that Japan's push had been stopped.

In the eastern sector of the North China war zone, Japanese claimed that their mechanized column had invaded Shantung province, completed the capture of the walled city of Techow and was pressing on against Tsinanfu, the provincial capital.

Correspondents at Tsinanfu reported, however, that a Chinese counter-attack had forced the Japanese to abandon their siege of Techow and retreat to the north.

Farther inland, the Japanese column advancing along the railroad from Peiping to Hankow was said to have been outflanked at Paotingfu, captured capital of Hopeh province.

The nine-day battle for the environs of Shanghai continued unabated.

Distribution of Raw Materials Weighed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — The world's natural resources and standards of living was the subject of a conference for members and guests of the International Industrial Relations Institute, held here recently. More than 50 experts from many parts of the world exchanged their views.

The chief point of discussion was that inequality in the distribution of raw materials among the nations of the world is recognized as one of the outstanding political questions of the day endangering peace, and increasing the fear of economic insecurity.

The pre-requisite for international co-operation in the exchange of raw materials is the collective maintenance of peace, declared Miss Mary van Kleeck of New York, associate director of the I. R. I. and chairman of its research group.

Although it is true that the unequal distribution of the world's raw materials among the nations of the world is a cause of war, she continued, it is also true that the problem of raw materials cannot be dealt with co-operatively when war threatens or military aggression is in process. The first task of the nations today is to co-operate in the maintenance of peace, she contended.

What is required, according to Miss van Kleeck, is unity among the progressive forces in each nation and international co-operation between these forces. The natural leadership in this unity of the masses of the people rests with those immediately affected by economic insecurity, namely, workers in industry and farmers. In their support members of the professions and workers in all other occupations should rally in order that they themselves may act effectively to prevent the undermining of their own professions by the general economic insecurity, she added in conclusion.

Prof. Herman Kranold of Talladega College, Alabama, sought to explode the "myth" of the division of the great nations into a majority of "haves" and a minority consisting of Germany, Italy and Japan, of "have-nots." His researches have led him to the conclusion that the truth is quite different. The real composition of the group of the "have-not" nations is quite different from the oft-repeated statement of today, he claimed. Germany, he said, is not a member of this group, nor is Italy, but France is.

Professor Kranold also declared that in the world today colonies are not sources, but rather leaks in regard to wealth in raw materials.

The popular argument of over-population also assumed a different appearance in the light of Professor Kranold's figures: India is certainly already over-populated. As to the others: two countries—Germany and Italy—try to increase their population by all possible means, and two, Japan and Russia, show rapid increase even without such governmental endeavors.

In the cases of Japan and Italy, colonial conquest extending over more than 40 years has done nothing, the speaker said, to mitigate over-population.

That the initial cause of the rebellion which has developed into a war of invasion in Spain was purely economic, growing out of the efforts of the Republic to deal with the serious problems of low standards of living of the masses of the Spanish people, was the conclusion reached by Dr. Joaquez Ruiz-Peinado, associated with the Spanish Government's information bureau in Paris, speaking on the economic organization and standards of living in Spain.

Analyzing the background of events in Spain since the establishment of the Republic in 1931, Dr. Ruiz-Peinado said: "Since Spain is predominantly an agrarian country, preference should be given to a consideration of its land problem which constitutes the basis of all its troubles."

Before the establishment of the Republic, he said, the nobility owned nearly 1,000,000 acres, which were divided among 14 proprietors. Six large landowners possessed about 660,000 acres. Thus more than 50 per cent of the arable land was in the hands of 1 per cent of the rural population.

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War-Free U. S. Aim of 4-Point Lutheran Plan

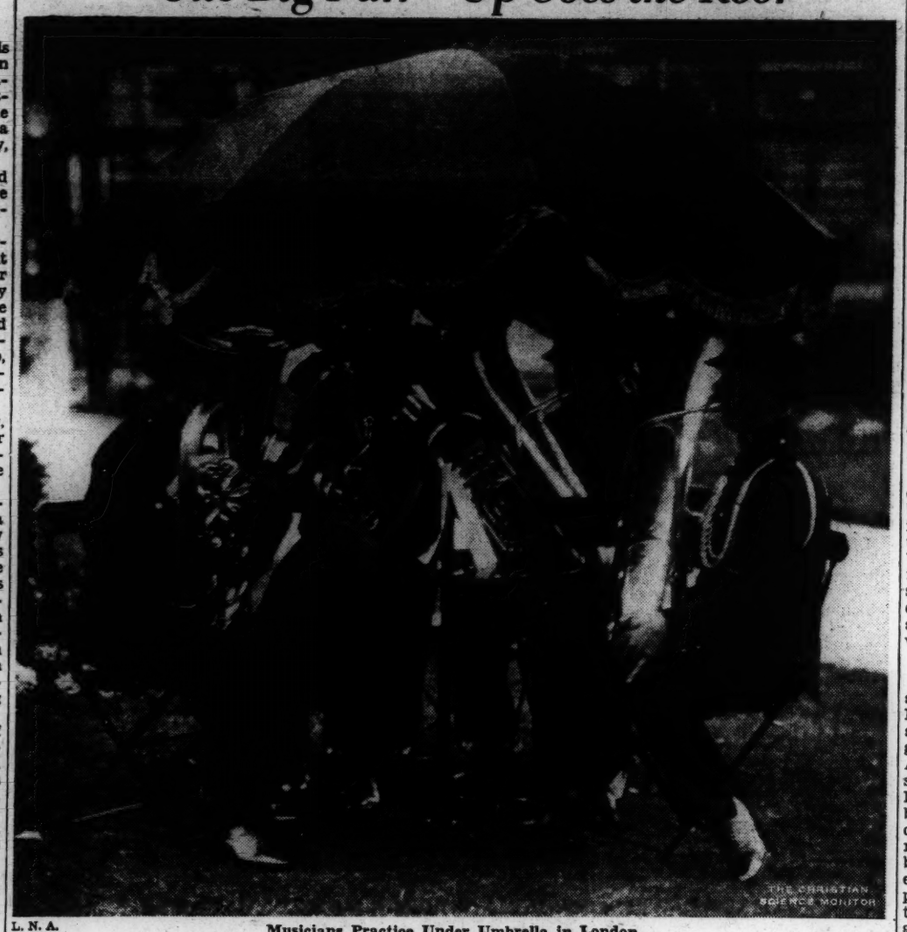
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—A four-point program to decrease danger of United States participation in war was drawn up Oct. 4 by the United States Lutheran Church's Women's Missionary Society.

In a resolution that sounded a convention keynote of pacifism, delegates urged:

1. Mandatory neutrality legislation.
2. Limitation of military expenditures.
3. Removal of the munitions industry from private ownership.
4. Popular referendum on participation in warfare, except in the case of invasion by a foreign power.

The sentiment for peace was further expressed in the address of Mrs. C. E. Gardner of Indianapolis, president, as she opened the convention assembly. "The balance between war and peace is so delicately poised," Mrs. Gardner said, "that the absence of Christian influence or its presence will determine the final result. "The power of missionaries of all denominations cannot be overemphasized in estimating the influences which control our foreign relationship."

One Big Puff—Up Goes the Roof



L. N. A.

Musicians Practice Under Umbrella in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One good blow and these bandsmen ought to be able to raise the roof without much trouble.

But actually they are not practicing to see how hard they can toot; nor is this the original picture of the tea-garden band that found it had been playing the menu. Our five Oompah-players are really just a one-thousandth part of the British National Band Festival, and they are keeping the rain out of instruments during a shower.

This year's festival was held at the Alexandra Palace and 200 bands, totaling 5000 instrumentalists, took part in an exceedingly keen competition, competing for 12 cups, worth £3000. Winners of the national championship were the Foden's Motor Works Band, for the seventh time since 1910.

Autographing Books Fun for One Author

New York city

The literary population of New York city was augmented the other day when Kenneth Roberts came down from Kennebunk Beach, ruddy as any lobster fisherman and spilling over with salty good humor as refreshing as Maine air.

It really was a most "remarkative" performance, as a friend of this column would put it, because Mr. Roberts had come to autograph. Thousands of copies of "Northwest Passage" with their owners awaited him at Brentano's and Wanamaker's. And Mr. Roberts, unlike many of his colleagues, enjoyed it. He signed away with a flourish, adding bits of chuckly comment to his name and meanwhile keeping up a rapid-fire exchange with his right hand "man," Miss Clara Claasen of Doubleday Doran, and with the admiring throng.

When a quite youthful collector spoke lovingly of his "dummy" volumes and page proofs, "the cornerstone of my 'Robertsiana,' " the author met him with grave countenance and signed himself "with sympathy."

He urged of another admirer "do me a favor, don't loan this book to too many people," stopped for a word with three women who had pooled their finances to buy one volume among them, and finally laid down his pen with the remark that he didn't see why any author shouldn't be delighted to sign his books provided the autograph-seekers present themselves at a reasonable time, "not after 2 o'clock in the morning or when I am struggling with a tough lamb chop."

Author! Author!

Mr. Roberts said that he would be sailing back to Italy probably in November for his rug-lined nook in a draughty plaster house. No one, he avers, will ask him to play cards or go out to dinner, and there will fortunately be nothing to do but work, work, work. He finds the prospect altogether pleasing, even to the draughts, because "you simply cannot be miserable when you work."

* * *

Trail of the Manuscript

Authors may not have to wash the same breakfast dishes over and over again, Sunday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday. That is, if they are successful authors they don't. But even successful authors sometimes send out the same manuscripts time after time without the slightest nibble of interest from editors.

One well-known writer who had a book for several successive months on last spring's "best seller" list confesses that his manuscript was turned down just 32 times before it had a grudging acceptance from one of the editors who had previously refused it. And there is a book out now, an interesting book, too, which was rejected 31 times before it came into the hands of a publisher with faith in it.

Another author is gleefully relating that he wrote a short story which he regarded as worthy only of one of the "pulps." But the editor of the "pulp" didn't agree with him. He thought "the narrative too slender" to justify publishing anywhere. Being possessed of some postage stamps which were not working, the author tried his manuscript on a prominent magazine, in fact an exceedingly prominent magazine, and promptly received a $500 check.

* * *

Adversity in Reverse

Adversity sometimes is just good fortune wearing a mask, as one of the better known poets is telling his friends. Poetry being not too well paid, the poet and his wife found themselves in Florida without sufficient funds for the railroad fare home. They bought a second-hand automobile and started north. If they had been on the train they would not have accepted an invitation to dine at the home of a celebrated novelist. Having gone to dinner they were asked to stay on. And did—for six weeks.

* * *

A Concrete Tale

When Able Seaman Klemmer was swabbing down the decks of one of those walnut-shell concrete boats with which the United States Government experimented unfortunately during the war, he little realized that one day, as a member of the Federal Maritime Commission, he would be ordering the logbook of that voyage out of storage in the White House garage.

Mr. Klemmer told about it the other day at a party. It appears that he is writing a history of the trip, and the time when the ship sprung a leak off the coast of Chile and he and others of the crew had to dive down and stuff the crack with lumps of tallow. The first lines of the logbook to which he opened chronicled his own punishment for an infraction of discipline.

* * *

"No Royal Road

It is a big season for the "personal experience" writers, and Edgar Custer who sat down to write his adventures for his children has unexpectedly found a publisher, H. C. Kinsey, and a reputation for "Americana." Mr. Custer had typed out six copies of his story, made some water color illustrations, and was seeking pointers on hand-binding, when along came a literary agent with the idea of having it printed in "a real book." Mr. Custer was thrilled. Then came a tragic day when it seemed as though Mr. Custer would not hold "No Royal Road" in his own hands. But he determined, as he says, to stay around for a while and see what the critics have to say. And he has.

* * *

Back in Pioneer Days

Probably the men who built dugouts in the west at the cost of around $2.78½ a building and the women who struggled with the impossible task of keeping those dugouts clean never thought that they were living "history." But they were, and some of their stories have been written by Everett Dick in "The Sod-House Frontier" (D. Appleton-Century Company). This person was once told about a dance for General Miles in Bismark, N. D., where the guests hopped over bare boards with such crevices between them that the swansdown edging on the dress of one of the women guests left a track like snow. But Mr. Dick's story of the inaugural ball in 1855 in Nebraska is much better. There the floor had been freshly scrubbed and since the heating apparatus was insufficient the guests danced on a solid sheet of ice. The "collation" at the Nebraska party was a hot drink sweetened with brown sugar, thick slices of bread spread with bacon, and dried apple pie.

* * *

An Author's Vicissitudes

Carl Crow, author of "400 Million Customers," has been living another kind of adventure. Notified one evening to be ready by morning to leave Shanghai, he escaped with only what he could carry in two bags. Fortunately he had a small account in an American bank on which he could draw in Manila for fare home. But he has written Harper Brothers that he is arriving in New York City with very little money but his first real desire to see the city and to enjoy its "peace and quiet."

Marjorie Shuler

Civic Literacy Drive Begun By Illinois Women Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Elimination of "civic illiteracy" among adults has been set as the ultimate goal of the Illinois League of Women Voters which launched its winter program at a meeting here recently.

The Illinois women are planning a broad program of education to enlighten voters on civic problems and other school and home questions which affect them. They find that ignorance of government operation, civic affairs, and of pending legislation on vital questions tends to cut people off from the benefits of alert citizenship.

Therefore they have decided to spread their information into new areas in the state and thus help to wipe out this type of illiteracy.

The relation of government to the consumer is one of the problems to be taken up by the league, which is one of the largest state organizations in the National League of Women Voters. To make voters more intelligent on the needs of the consumer and on what legislation can do to give him a better deal is the aim of this part of the League's work, it was explained.

Grading of Food Products

"Uncle Sam and Mrs. Consumer," a new publication of the National League of Women Voters, was adopted by the Illinois women as a guide for "over-the-counter" buyers. As women have become more conscious recently of government regulations affecting their interests as buyers of food, household articles, clothes, and other commodities, the new publication will serve as a basis for their further study of government inspection of food, of the possibility of the government setting up a mandatory system of grading food products, and of problems of home management.

The proposal to establish a consumer's agency at Washington and the possibility of having a new social welfare department in the Federal Government to include protection to the consumer are being carefully weighed by thinking women, according to the new publication.

The Government is already giving the consumer service either directly or indirectly in more than two dozen of its bureaus, commissions, and other agencies, the publication points out. The Department of Agriculture, for instance, sees that the butter the housewife buys contains 80 per cent milk fat. The Department of Commerce helps in the buying of household articles by the use of a self certifying label on some products. The Consumer's Council in the AAA tells Mrs. Consumer about prices and availability of farm products and other information about the "market basket."

"Doubtless there is some overlapping and duplication among these agencies which could be eliminated by the President's Reorganization Plan," the new publication states. "But even to combine just a few of their services would take a good deal of thinking and planning. Also to place her interests off all by themselves in a separate agency seems artificial to Mrs. Consumer."

After all, Mrs. Consumer's interest is the public interest and she is wondering how the public interest can be segregated from all of these departments and independent agencies. Although the league women are not convinced yet that an agency for the interest of the consumer would give the kind of protection they need, they have decided to watch more closely the progress of the President's Reorganization Plan as it affects the consumer.

Equitable Education System

In the field of education in Illinois the League has already made a careful study of the set-up in both the rural and city areas and has found that a state school board to re-organize the whole state educational system would be, in the opinion of the league, the first step toward a more equitable system of education. To wipe out civic illiteracy on this subject, it is the aim not only to ask the Governor to include a proposal for a state school board in the special session, but to carry on a campaign to acquaint voters with the educational situation.

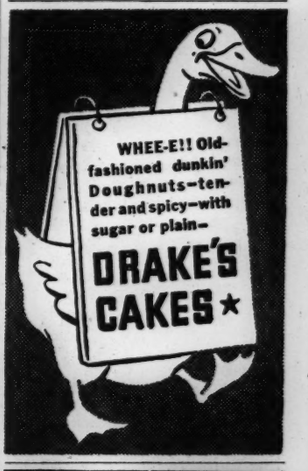
It has been found by the league that there is a multiplicity of one and two-room schools in the State, each with a separate school board. In many cases there are only one or two pupils in a school which nevertheless has a school board. The total number of school boards in the State is approximately 12,000. This condition, the league believes, should be corrected and it urges a reorganization of the whole set-up by the establishment of a state school board which can get a large view of the whole state problem.

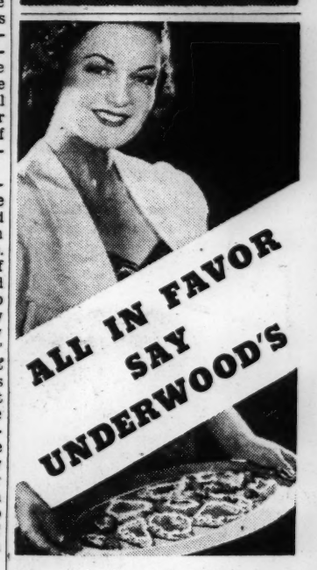
Not discouraged by the fact that legislation to allow women on juries has been twice defeated in the Illinois Legislature, the League of Women Voters is again determined to secure this right at the next legislative session. It is the only public right which Illinois women do not have, it was said.

Oppose Rights Amendment

In line with the national program of the National League of Women Voters, the Illinois women are planning to oppose the proposed equal rights amendment to the federal Constitution. In this case, t is found that there is much civic illiteracy on a knowledge of the far-reaching effects which would obtain if the amendment were adopted.

Miss Florence Kirlin, congressional secretary for the National League of Women Voters, told Illinois women of the policies to be emphasized by the league this winter. Some of these included qualified personnel in government service, a co-ordinated federal, state, and local system of taxation, protection of consumers, downward revision of tariffs through reciprocal trade agreements, opposition to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment and similar blanket type of state legislation.





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Burning Smoke Economy Lesson To Salt Lake City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A heating plant, operated by smoke from another furnace, is being constructed here by William L. Butler, chief engineer of the city smoke abatement department. It is designed to prove to Salt Lake City householders that they literally burn their own money when they fail to participate in the movement to mitigate the smoke nuisance.

Construction of the exhibit constitutes a reversal in the city's program of education on smoke abatement. Heretofore the appeal to householders for efficient firing of furnaces has been based on civic pride, but Mr. Butler thinks more can be accomplished if the people are shown how smoke affects their pocketbooks.

Waste of Money

"This year," he said, "we are going to attack the economic waste attached to the smoke nuisance. We are going to show fuel users that to create unnecessary smoke is to waste their own money as well as to harm the community in which they live."

The furnace operated on the waste of another is to be a part of the city's smoke laboratory, designed to show how various types of fuel should be used in various types of furnaces.

"We think people will pay attention," said Mr. Butler, "when they are shown by actual meter registerings how they may save up to 50 per cent on fuel bills."

Attack on New Front

Meanwhile, Salt Lake City's smoke problem is being attacked on another front. The Utah Conservation and Research Foundation, created by the last Legislature, is undertaking a series of experiments to determine if smokeless fuel, derived from coal, can be made commercially feasible.

The foundation has a grant of $25,000 from the Legislature with which to begin work. A laboratory will be established at the University of Utah and a fuel engineer has been engaged to conduct tests.

Richmond Students Helped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A total of 157 students, 16 years of age or over, in the Richmond public schools, are receiving financial aid to the extent of $8478 from the National Youth Administration during the present school session, Miss Cornelia Adair, director of the Richmond branch of the NYA announced.

Candy

Anne Shriber; Harold M. Lambert

All Five Wits Taken Captive By Devices of Confectioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A few years ago a New York department store caused a minor sensation by advertising chocolate drops that were about the size of the head of a bank pin, packed in tasseled blue brocade boxes, and costing $5 a pound.

The candy had an astounding success, doubtless to some degree because the price seemed like a fantastic impertinence, considered in the light of the Lilliputian aspect of the chocolates.

No one can tell about the candy buying public. Thousands of buyers will flock after some chocolates because they are infinitesimal in size, while other thousands will cooperate heartily in establishing the fame of another brand whose chief claim to consumer interest is that each chocolate is about the size of a Pekinese's head.

Each of these brands is emphatically "handmade"; and that brings us to the origin of candy, which is very strange indeed. Also perhaps it is interesting to note that "handmade" candy is old stuff; the process, that is; not the candies. In 1850 about the only candy made in the United States was either hard "stick" candy, or molasses taffy. It required uncommon deftness to make the taffy by hand, as anyone can testify who ever tried to have a taffy pull with taffy that needed either a little more cooking, or a little cooler room in which to pull it.

Coming of Mechanism

In the beginning of the nineteenth century the idea got around in England that, since tariffs on sugar had gone down to some extent, there was no great commercial hazard in using some of it to make sweetmeats. The recipes were simple and uncomplicated—sugar and water, cooked and flavored. At that time it never occurred to the custodians of the essential idea to use leaves or berries for coloring matter. Coloring, to them, meant extremely dubious chemicals. In time, voluntary trade practice, as well as the watchfulness of devisers of pure food laws, were to bring about a fortunate change in that department.

Soon after 1850, it struck the people who were making candy in any quantities that it was a very slow business indeed, with hardly any prospect of profit; and so a pan was invented to help the cook. The pan was mounted on a gadget that turned it smoothly, in a way to mix the candy and otherwise contribute to its manufacture. In its way, this pan invention was to affect the candy industry almost as much as the cotton gin has affected the cotton business. Thus, for a time, the tradition of "hand fashioned" or "handmade" candy went into the discard, with no prospect whatever that, one day, it would come back as a sort of hallmark of special quality. Of course the introduction of the revolving pan did pave the way to a cutting of production costs, and an increase of output which made the practical foundation on which the industry could soar, from the production of $600,000 worth of candy in 1840 to nearly $300,000,000 worth in 1935.

Chocolate Arrives

After the simpler uses of cane sugar, sorghum and molasses, came chocolate. That is, it came after the other commodities in American use. There is a legend that Cortez saw an emperor drinking chocolate in Mexico, out of a solid gold cup. Chocolate had been used as a drink in England and America for many generations after its discovery, but it apparently was not used to make candy until about the middle of the nineteenth century. The discovery of the suitability for candy of this fruit of the plant which is native to the tropics was looked on as the first outstanding "hit" in candy-making in the United States. It was discovered that the seeds of the cacao (which grows about eight inches long, seeds the size of small almonds) were excellent, roasted, for candy-making.

"Motto candies" had a long vogue in the United States; indeed you can still get them, in cross-roads stores on the Michigan prairies, and in little kerosene-lit stores in Vermont and New Hampshire. In the early days they were big, round lozenges, about as big as a quarter, or they were heart-shaped. Then the idea of smaller pieces began to creep in. More genteel, the makers said, so they turned out little button size mottoes, round, or heart-shaped, but never so small they couldn't contain the letters—scarlet on white—green on lemon yellow, white on peppermint red—"I love you" or "Be my valentine."

The various types of sugar were considered, and beet, corn, cane and maple sugar were impressed for candy making. Sugar is a basic carbohydrate found in practically all green plants, but sugar cane—a species of grass—is the highest in sugar content, of course. It is probable that the Pilgrims knew something about getting sap from trees to make versions of candy, and everyone knows the generations-old tradition of maple sugar candy, in New England.

Tidiness

Most candy factories like to have visitors, and experienced members of the staff take appreciable pleasure in showing people the process from beginning to end. Bare, long, high-studded rooms, with shining kettles, ovens, molding tables, vats of colored fondant, funnels dripping chocolate at a rate decreed and held to the instant's tick by a stop watch, are interesting to watch. The thought may come to an observer that, considering the silver-foiled, beribboned splendor in which candy is offered the public, the workers with it handle it with great casualness. It is an easy matter to see what, weighed out, would easily be $25 worth of bonbons, strewn over a sorting table like so many bright marbles; but the tables are clean, and the hands that touch the bonbons will be cleanly gloved, and efficient speed should not be mistaken for disrespect.

The man who makes candy that comes tricked out in silver foil and lace paper and put in little trays in simulated suede boxes is as much an artist as a member of many another guild. He has the esoteric knowledge as to how long each batch can be cooled so that it will form crystals the size he wishes them, or not crystallize at all. He knows chemistry; and he possesses instruments to record heat, consistency changes, and what not. Then, too, he commands a skill which no machine will tally and which can only be described as "feel." He knows from looking into his pots and kettles exactly when it is time for the next move to be made, and a candy maker today who has to throw a batch away would be a curiosity.

Specializing

Well, the candy industry has grown to be a complex business, since those days when candy was a little sugar and water cooked until it would congeal and could be livened up with a little green or pink.

There are specialists in lollypops—as every child in Brooklyn can tell who ever attended the annual unveiling of the "Lollypop Tree" on the front lawn of the former circus clown, Bob Sherwood.

Three girls, suddenly thrown on their own, have developed an enormous business in nothing but licorice candy.

At Swampscott, Mass., is a little place where they turn out salt water taffy kisses in numbers—pink, lemon, chocolate and ivory.

Here and there over the country are candy centers for specialties. Sometimes one little idea has laid the foundation of a family fortune. Sometimes candymaking has simply been a large-scale "business proposition," without sentimentality.

Poll of Criminals Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Registration of criminals is the purpose of a proposed Jacksonville city ordinance proposed by Mayor George C. Blume. Persons who have been convicted of a felony within the past 10 years would be required to register with the chief of police within 24 hours after arrival in the city or be subject to fine or imprisonment. Jacksonville residents with crime records also would be required to register.

G.O.P. Domination Of Philadelphia Police Is Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—Asserting that if the Philadelphia Republican organization would release the police from political domination, he could "clean up this city in 24 hours," Mayor S. Davis Wilson declared recently that "the police are controlled not by the Mayor but by the leaders of the Republican organization."

"I am declaring war on them because they have broken their preelection promise to me that I would not be molested in the administration of police affairs," he continued. "I have tried to break up this political domination, but I have been defied by the very men who promised to support me.

"If there is or has been any gambling or crime in Philadelphia, it is the responsibility absolutely of the Republican political machine."

The Mayor expressed himself in this way on the eve of District Attorney Charles F. Kelley's visit to Harrisburg to "state his position" with regard to the Mayor's request to Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti that the latter replace the District Attorney—who he includes in his references to the Republican city organization—as prosecutor of the current Grand Jury investigation into gambling and crime.

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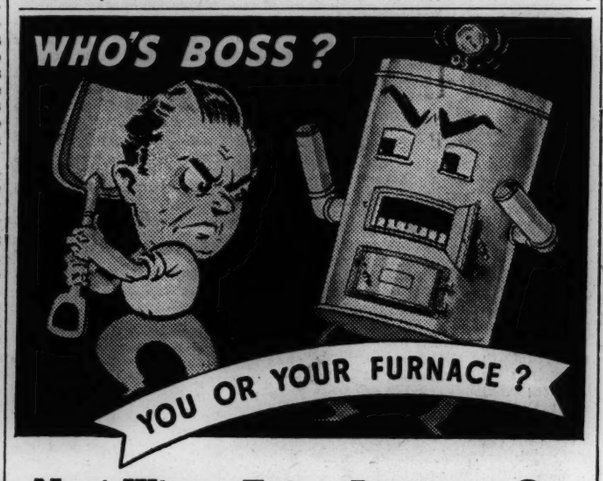

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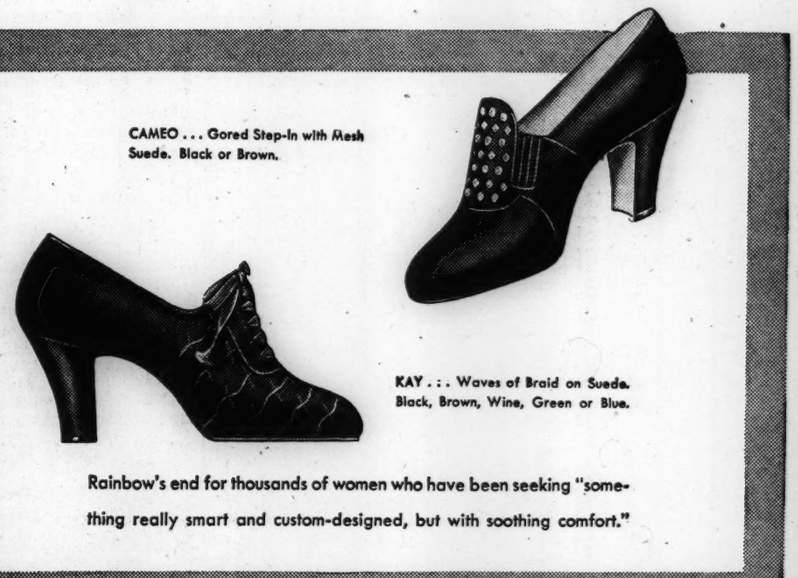

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British Labor Party Cuts Union Influence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 6 — The powerful trade union organization in Great Britain sustained an unexpected setback at the Labor Party's annual conference here when the delegates voted to reduce the trade union representation on the party's Executive. The adverse vote arose from an opposition that had grown up between the trade unionists, who have about 2,000,000 active members in the Labor Party, and the local party associations, which have about 430,000 members.

The Executive has consisted of 12 leaders from the unions, one from the co-operative movement, five from the local labor parties and five women. By the present vote the party gives the local parties two more members in the Executive and, by arranging for sectional voting in the conference, has reduced the influence which the trades unionists contrived to exert in the old system where voting was by the conference as a whole.

Left Wing Socialist groups have also had big setbacks in the decisions reached today.

These decisions mean a decisive defeat of the prolonged attempt that has been made by Sir Stafford Cripps, extreme Left Wing leader, to create a "united front" between Labor and communism.

Defeat Accepted as Final

It also means that Sir Stafford has accepted this defeat as final, and, in order to remain in the Labor Party, he has resigned his presidency of the "Committee of Constituency Labor Parties," a body which stands for "unity."

Sir Stafford wes defeated at the conference yesterday by the overwhelming majority of 2,116,000 votes to 331,000, when he challenged the Labor Executive's decision to have nothing to do with the "united front."

Announcing subsequently his resignation from the leadership of this movement, Sir Stafford indicated that he and his friends wanted to remain members of the Labor Party, though they asked for tolerance to enable them to work within it for a "more brilliant and fighting spirit."

Acceptance of this position was indicated today when Sir Stafford was elected to a seat on the Labor Party Executive for the coming year.

Puts Issues Ahead of Title

Sir Stafford, stormy petrel of the British Labor Party, has once again been called on to explain how he reconciled his holding of a knighthood with his political views and his critical utterances on royalty.

At a meeting at Garston, Liverpool, Sir Stafford said: "My belief is that the present constitutional monarchy is the best system of Government for Great Britain. I have never been republican. I do not myself think the question of the monarchy is of sufficient importance compared with other great political questions for anyone to care about and I think precisely the same about my title."

Sir Stafford was knighted for political services in 1930. His father was Lord Parmoor. He is reputed to make a large income out of his practice as a barrister.

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Bouquet for U. S. Word Coiners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Prof. G. S. Browne, dean of the faculty of education in the University of Melbourne, sent a recent questionnaire to Victorian citizens and students to elicit Australian opinions on the question of "The World's Debt to the United States."

"Criticism came mainly from people who obviously had never been to the United States," says Professor Browne. "One charge is that the English language has been degraded by such terms as 'cutie,' 'hot dog,' and 'Oh, yeah.'"

Professor Browne himself isn't at all certain that this criticism is justified and, in a Melbourne Rotary Club address, pointed out that the English people had added very few words to the language in the last 50 years.

"It is doubtful if anyone could supply words to replace adequately 'debunk' and 'cow-catcher,'" he contends. "'Movie' is better than 'cinema' and 'radio' is a much better word than 'wireless.' It seems to me that America is doing what Shakespeare did for the language in his day—making it grow. If Shakespeare were in the world today, I believe he would be less interested in some literature societies than in the additions the Americans are making to the language."

However, the professor had his own stones to throw. He blames the United States for jazz, swing music, crooning, press sensationalism, divorce and the creation of a "new mythology" for Hollywood.

But he mentioned, too, the wonderful assistance given by the United States to good symphony orchestras; Carnegie musical and library gifts to the world; the improvement, largely as a result of American influence, in the production of newspapers compared with those of 30 years ago; encouragement to research, cultural work and authorship; and the introduction of labor-saving devices and other aids to home living.

"Although the United States remains apart from the League of Nations," he concluded, "it is well to remember that it keeps 120,000,000 people out of most international conflicts.

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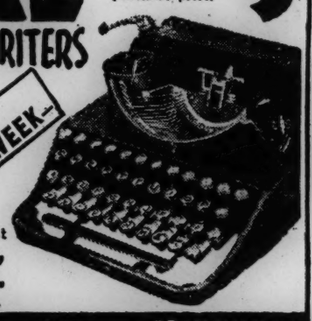
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Chain Letter Suit For $30,610,000

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6 (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday lost its move to shift from state to federal courts the suits of two men to collect from it $30,610,000 in penalties for delivering chain messages in the pay-a-dime craze which swept the nation two years ago.

Andrew W. Mulligan of Camden and William F. Zwirner of Merchantville seek to collect the money as common informers under New Jersey's gaming law, which forbids participation in lotteries. The law provides $2000 penalty for each offense, and the men allege 15,305 violations in 12 days during June, 1935.

The law permits anyone to sue for the $2000, provided he gives half the proceeds to the county where the offense occurred. So Mr. Mulligan filed suit on behalf of all 21 counties in the State and himself for $27,010,000, and Mr. Zwirner for one county and $3,600,000.

Judge Phillip Forman of the United States District Court ruled that the case was a criminal one, despite the civil prosecution, and that the Western Union could not transfer it to Federal Court. He ordered it remanded to the State Supreme Court.

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Bicycle Riders Taught Highway Safety Rules

Artcraft Studio; Courier Photos

Grants Pass Licenses Bicycle Riders

Top Left—J. A. Mullins, Principal of the Washington Junior High School at Grants Pass, Ore., and, Center Left, O. W. Wilson, Head of the Safety Department of the Health Education Program at the School, Who Drafted the City's Plan Governing Bicycle Riding. Lower Left—Owner Adjusts His Bicycle License

The License Bureau

Mayor Anderson Presents the First License Issued for Bicycles at Grants Pass

Bicycle 'Jailed' If Rider Breaks City Traffic Law

Special Dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—One of the questions confronting authorities in various parts of the country is that of co-ordinating laws for bicyclists with the code for motorists. In the Pacific coast states especially it is considered an important question, for along the roads paralleling the Pacific Ocean between Oregon and California, cycles pedaled by young travelers are a very common sight.

A plan originated by J. A. Mullins, principal of the Washington Junior High School of Grants Pass, Ore., and O. W. Wilson, head of the safety department of the Health Education Program of the same school, has met this problem in an unique and most satisfactory manner, and at the same time is educating the young riders as prospective auto drivers.

With their plan developed, the two young men asked for and received the wholehearted support and co-operation of the mayor and the chief of police in making it effective.

The plan calls for regular classes for the bicycle owners, during the periods devoted to safety research, in which they are taught the rules of the road, all traffic signals, what constitutes safety equipment, the rights of other cyclists and auto drivers, as well as those of pedestrians, and a knowledge of the contents of the ordinance concerning bicyclists recently passed by the city fathers. At the end of the instruction period, the students are required to pass two examinations, one written, the other a demonstration of their ability to ride and obey all rules. The second examination is made by Professor Wilson together with a representative of the police department.

By the terms of the ordinance, all cyclists are prohibited from riding on sidewalks, riding after dark or in foggy weather without both front and rear lights, and riding other than in single file. While such an ordinance is nothing out of the ordinary, the Grants Pass method of enforcing it certainly is. A cyclist who violates its regulations is neither jailed nor fined, as is the regular procedure. For the graver offenses, of course, his license will be revoked. For the lesser ones, his bicycle is "jailed" for the period usually stipulated for the culprit, with the proviso that the young cyclist may visit it as often as he desires.

Grants Pass city officials state that since this method of training, licensing, and punishment went into effect, Dec. 3, 1936, not a single accident has occurred, whereas before that date an average of three were reported each month.

Teachers' Wages at Low Scale

(Continued from Page 1)

a survey of salaries, declares that teaching too often has been regarded as a missionary task, undertaken in the joyous spirit of self-sacrifice, by those who have renounced world pleasures; in other words, a labor of love.

What Mary and John cannot understand is the apathy of the public. They know that there are vast inequalities existing between states, some of which spend six times as much on education as do other states. Someone ought to do something about it, say Mary and John.

Vast Indifferent Group

Well, many people are trying to do something about it. But there is a vast indifferent group, graduates of those same public schools, who have, unfortunately, the feeling that the schools have "let them down." Teaching has improved greatly in the past few years, but there are plenty of adults who can remember the wastefulness in school construction and equipment in their youth and the sums spent to give them an education which they found to be inadequate for the problems of the workaday world even before the depression brought the great influx of new difficulties.

These graduates remember a few great teachers to whom they always will be grateful but they can think of some others who they believe did not merit very high salaries.

Then too, a little shamefacedly, they compare their own work broken only by a vacation of two or three weeks, with the frequent holidays in the school year and the two months' free time in summer. They know that many teachers have to go to schools themselves in the summer to keep their positions, but in past years they have marked an exodus of travel on the part of teachers to Europe and the Yellowstone. They know that the enriched lives of the teachers will be reflected in the classroom and it is not that they are against travel for teachers, but it does seem to them that the present salaries of teacners should be enough in view of all this free time.

Comparative Salaries

Perhaps these graduates salve their consciences about their attitude by remarking that almost everyone has taken cuts in the depression. Before that teachers were better paid than the average person of similar training and ability. But were they?

According to the United States Statistical Abstract for 1930 the average annual salary of teachers in elementary and secondary schools in 1870 was $189 a year, rising gradually to $1364 in 1926. The National Education Association published figures in 1927 showing that the average annual income of all gainfully employed persons in the United States was $2010, with the average income of all those in the brackets below $3000 as $1693, and teachers earning $1275 in comparison with trade union members at $2502.

In 1935 the association found that of the most favored group, teachers in large cities, the average woman after 40 years of service, if she had experienced no great emergencies, might hope to have an annuity yielding $58 per month. The top 5 per cent of teachers had an annual salary of $1800. Thousands were earning less than $1000.

The depression certainly has cut school funds, but in the light of these figures one must look to other contributing factors for the low scale of teachers' wages. Dr. Elsbree thinks that the trouble in part is due to an oversupply of technically qualified persons, the absence of strong professional organization, and "over-feminization of the field."

Lester Dix, writing on the economic basis of the teachers' wage in a publication for Teachers College, Columbia University, points out that the profession is 83 per cent a woman's occupation. For many years it was one of the few "genteel" employments open to women and they continue to choose it in such large numbers that remuneration, as is always the case with over-supply, continues to remain at a low level.

Dr. Elsbree is one of those who think it necessary to adjust wages in order to tempt men back into the profession, giving them either an outright advance over the salary paid to women, or family allowances based on the number of their dependents.

This is opposed by the National Education Association, as by most groups in the field. The association in its surveys has established the fact that women have dependents as well as men, the ratio being 2.4 per cent for women as against 3.7 per cent for men.

The association therefore stands for equal pay for equal work and directs its energies toward higher salary schedules for both men and women.

It is a big problem, not only for the Marys and Johns in the teaching profession, but for the parents who want their children to get the best possible education, and even more for society as a whole, which needs the purchasing power of the Marys and Johns and the intelligent citizenship of properly trained graduates of schools.

Tomorrow's article will run on the news pages.

Flat Pea Rivals Alfalfa As Forage in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A. M. Richardson, county agricultural agent, has on display a small bale of flat pea hay, which he believes may develop into an important forage crop locally.

"The flat pea is not new," Mr. Richardson says, "but it was not until recently that experiments showed it to have a potential value. Because of numerous decided advantages it is by far the best forage crop we have."

Two fields of the crop planted in pioneer days spread into surrounding forests, where it crowded out ferns. One of the fields is near Ashford, 30 miles from Tacoma, and when it was observed that the flat pea vines kept ferns down, the farm was set aside for experimentation. It was then found that the vines were eaten readily by cows, and it is said that they do as well on this hay as on any forage crop known.

A recent analysis of the flat pea vine shows it has more protein than alfalfa. The long stalks are tender from tip to base and do not become woody as in some other crops. It can be cut at any time. A grower of flat pea hay can sit back during a rainy spell and wait until the weather clears. Furthermore the flat pea will grow on a wide range of soils. Many farmers here are experimenting with it, but seed is scarce and high priced.

Kentucky Farmers Invited To Confer With Senators

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 6 (AP)—Kentucky farmers and farm leaders have been invited to a meeting on national farm legislation to be conducted by five United States Senators in Louisville, Oct. 15, according to Garth K. Ferguson, commissioner of agriculture.

The senators are Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, John H. Bankhead of Alabama, A. Harry Moore of New Jersey and Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace addressed several thousand farmers here last Saturday on crop-control.

Truce Made in Strike Of 'Pitt News' Staff

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6 (AP)—Staff members of the Pitt News, University of Pittsburgh student newspaper, returned to their posts yesterday under an agreement settling temporarily their strike against what they termed "faculty censorship." Robert X. Graham, faculty adviser, said a proposal for the truce was made at a meeting of the publications committee by Leopold Koeberlein, editor, whose resignation precipitated the strike. Action on Mr. Koeberlein's resignation in protest against faculty supervision of the newspaper was delayed by the committee, Mr. Graham added.

A new student magazine co-edited by Robert Saffron was scheduled to appear today on the campuses of the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Institute of Technology and Duquesne University. Mr. Saffron was the author of a column in the Pitt News criticizing the late Andrew W. Mellon that resulted in the establishment of faculty supervision of the newspaper.

G. O. P. Women's Chief For Posts in Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Miss Marion E. Martin, new Republican Women's chief, predicted yesterday that her party, if successful in 1940, will recognize women's efforts by appointing them to high positions.

Opening her office as assistant to the chairman, John D. M. Hamilton, Miss Martin said at her first press conference that "Democratic women have no corner on intelligence and attractiveness." She added: "There are women in the Republican Party capable of filling Cabinet positions and I think a woman cabinet member is advisable."

Labor Grows More Opposed To Meddling by Government

(Continued from Page 1)

trade unionists of the first rank at this convention, and Government they add can help much. But its role should be confined to conciliation and mediation, which means bringing employers and their employees together, and then leaving them alone or else skillfully assisting them in reaching an understanding, and thus reducing or eliminating the chance of strike.

Some of the Comment

As for new regulatory legislation of the type of which there is much apprehension, comments like these are heard here among the pillars of trade unionism:

"I see nothing more for the Federal Government to do."

"It is a dangerous thing for the Government to try to step in and force the settlement of industrial disputes."

"We have too much government machinery and interference already. The unions and the employers can best get along together by themselves."

Similarly giving a C. I. O. viewpoint of prime importance, Charles P. Howard, president of the Typographical Union and Secretary of the C. I. O., said:

"We feel that the pressure of complete organization on both sides will bring settlements with a minimum of strikes.

"Government can't go any farther toward compulsory arbitration than the Wagner (National Labor Relations) Act without setting up forced labor."

The British labor viewpoint on the handling of disputes was brought here by one of the fraternal delegates to this convention from the British Trades Union Congress, J. C. Little, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain.

No Compulsory Mediation

"We do not have compulsory mediation of industrial disputes in Great Britain," Mr. Little said in an interview.

"That we have fewer strikes in England than in the United States is not due to government interference in the affairs of labor, but in part to the friendlier relations between employers and workmen.

"We don't understand the attitude of American employers. They are sending an astonishing number of letters to England asking how our employers get along with their men. Our employers are first on the globe in their willingness to go over things with their workers. They never hesitate to sit down and discuss things with us.

"For our part we don't want stoppages of work. We want to settle our problems by negotiation. Whatever we might gain in an advance of wages through winning a strike would probably never compensate for what we lost while we were out.

"We don't strike often and sometimes we make mistakes when we do but when we go out we fight and a strike, often means staying out six months.

Seek Least Disturbance

"Our policy is to go along with management in time of industrial prosperity with the least possible disturbance and to build up reserves to resist wage reductions in time of depression, so that wages will be cut last instead of first." Employees in the direct service of the Government, such as civil servants, are the only work people who are prohibited from strike action.

"In the general field of industry there is no government compulsion requiring the settlement of industrial disputes without strikes.

"Both workmen and employers resist such government interference.

"Employers feel as we do that we can both make a better arrangement between ourselves than could possibly be obtained by Government intervention.

"The employers are as keen to tell the Government to keep off the perch as we men are to tell Government to mind its own business.

"Politicians generally know little or nothing about business or trade and still less about the actual field of production, and from that point of view are liable to make very profound mistakes indeed."

Illustrating how the co-operative relationship between capital and labor which President Green heralded works out in Great Britain, Mr. Little continued:

Trade on National Basis

"My own union is well over 300,000 strong, and we along with 37 other unions enter into negotiations with the associated employers enlisted in the Engineering Employers' Federation.

"Both the employers and the workmen are thus fully organized on both sides, and they conduct their negotiations on a national basis.

"On behalf of the joint trades movement representing the 38 unions, I present the claims of the engineers at an arranged meeting with the representatives of the Employers' Federation. Then the meeting adjourns for the employers to consider what we have said. Another conference follows at which the federation makes its reply.

"Ultimately, the negotiations sift down to a small joint committee which meets without the taking of shorthand notes and whose members talks plainly and bluntly to each other.

"I have never known a single occasion since 1922 when we haven't arrived at some form of compromise.

"Then the union representatives have to go back to their men and put up their case so as to win acceptance of their findings. I've never known our people to turn down their negotiating committee.

"The worst thing that could happen would be for us to come away without obtaining terms good enough for us to recommend.

"In our group of 38 unions we have 750,000 members. When we reach an agreement, all workers in the government establishments doing the same kind of work, the aircraft companies, railways and many other industries automatically adopt the terms for themselves. Consequently, the agreement covers in the main 3,500,000 men."

Advice Is Sought Of Chicago Public On Parks Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Chicago residents are being given an opportunity to say what they think about their parks as the result of an investigation of the system now under way by the Citizens' Committee of the Chicago Park District.

In a letter being sent to civic and community leaders the committee is asking whether or not the purposes the people had in mind when they voted approval of the park consolidation act are being fulfilled.

The committee asks for any facts bearing upon any phase of park activity which residents feel should be investigated or called to public attention, criticism of park policies pertaining either to construction or maintenance, and suggestions for improvement or economy of current park services or for plans for future development.

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New Automatic Transmission Feature of 1938 Auto Models; Is Big Production Era on Way?

Motors and Motorways

Buick's new automatic transmission, operated by a self-contained hydraulic oil-pressure system, has furnished jobs for 1000 additional mechanics in the company's newly-erected $5,000,000 transmission plant, now running at capacity day and night.

Along with this announcement today, Harlow H. Curtice, Buick president, declared the new automatic transmissions are not similar to the prevailing vacuum operated shifts or "electric hand" through which drivers merely select gears to be used while a vacuum device does the actual shifting.

Although there are some elements in the Buick automatic transmission found in the conventional type such as gears, shafts and case, Mr. Curtice explained the Buick transmission was the first self-contained automatic shifting system on the market. In other words, it shifts gears without resorting to power obtained from some part of the engine plant outside of itself.

Oil Pressure Used

Shifting is accomplished by hydraulic oil pressure operated by a pump entirely separate from the regular hydraulic braking system. For the technically minded, it is interesting to note that the system has a two-range centrifugal governor, three trains of planetary gears with servo-shifting mechanism for self-contained, multiple disc clutches. But for the layman, it is enough to know the long gear-shifting lever has been taken from the floor, cut down to a mere finger-length control and located on the steering column.

In operation, the new transmission is simple and convenient, requiring almost no effort by the driver. The small control lever on the steering column does most of the work. It has four positions, reverse, neutral and two forward speeds, requiring use of the clutch only when starting and stopping.

The first position or low-speed range brings in first and second gears, and is recommended when starting from a full stop or where maximum power is required.

Less Use of Clutch

At any speed above six miles an hour, the driver may shift from second to third gear by moving the lever. It is not necessary to disengage the clutch. The transmission automatically shifts from third to fourth speed at a speed of 23 miles an hour or greater depending upon the acceleration desired.

When the engine is warm or no exceptional amount of power is required, the car can be started with the lever in the second forward position, and the transmission automatically goes through the procession of gears. Added acceleration will drop it back in third gear and release on the acceleration automatically will put the transmission back into fourth gear, a form of overdrive that reduces motor revolutions and effects economy in fuel and engine wear.

* * *

Optional Equipment

Automatic shifting will be seen in profusion at fall automobile shows. Besides Buick, Oldsmobile and other General Motors cars offer this feature as optional equipment. Hudson and Hudson Terraplane will continue selective shifts featured in these models for three years. A vacuum gear shift is offered by Studebaker, which utilizes engine manifold vacuum to actuate gear changes through a lever, five inches long, mounted just below the instrument board.

Besides making gear shifting simple, automatic transmissions keep the front compartment floor clearer for seating, providing ample accommodations for the third occupant ordinarily crowded by the gear shift lever. Transmissions have undergone many changes aside from the shifting device. Several include automatic overdrives to reduce engine revolutions at high speeds without reducing the speed of the wheels and to increase fuel economy.

* * *

Engineers are asking, "Will automatic transmissions do as much as the self-starter to encourage women to get behind the wheel? In other words, "Is the motor industry on the threshold of a new era of quantity production?" The 1938 season may supply the answer.

* * *

New Fiat Models

Gaetano Vecchiotti, consul general of Italy, has announced that three models of the Fiat "500," which is designed to give gasoline mileage of better than 50 miles to the gallon and delivered in the United States for less than $600, are on their way from Genoa on the Birmania.

All Fiat models, including the "500" offer all-steel bodies, hydraulic shock absorbers, hydraulic brakes and independent front wheel suspension. The "500" features a cabriolet with a "one-finger" sliding top, an entirely new principle in convertible top adjustment.

* * *

Studebaker Models

Studebaker is among the first to announce its 1938 models, offered in three lines . . . the President, Commander and the Six.

Features of the new models include new frames, bodies six inches wider than previous models and the availability of the vacuum-actuated shifting mechanism. There are many other chassis and engine refinements. General improvements have been made in the bodies, by skillful welding and ingenious shaping of steel. Frames of the President models are 18 per cent lighter in weight than last year and show a 70 per cent increase in overall torsional rigidity. The Commander and Six frame is eight pounds lighter and over 300 per cent stronger in overall torsional rigidity.

The new vacuum gear shift utilizes engine manifold vacuum to actuate transmission gears. A small shift lever only five inches long and topped by a knob about the size of a ping pong ball, extends from the instrument panel. This lever does the shifting. Vacuum power helps its action. It is not necessary to learn any new driving habits to control this device.

This control differs from other power-actuated shifting devices in that gears are under full control of the driver from start to stop. Shifts may be made quickly or slowly. The driver obtains the same "feel" that he does from the conventional type.

* * *

Pontiac Prices Up

Pontiac models for 1938 will deliver for 2 to 2½ per cent above prices for 1937, it was announced today by H. J. Klinger, general manager. The four-door six which sold for $815 in 1937, goes up to $900. But it is explained the 1938 cars will include accessories amounting to $63.50 which the 1937 cars lacked.

Film Suit Faces Mussolini's Son

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6 (AP) — Film production plans of Vittorio Mussolini and Hal Roach encountered legal difficulty here yesterday when Dr. Renato Senise of Italy filed suit in Superior Court, declaring he is the originator of the idea they are following.

Dr. Senise demands $30,000 of Mr. Roach and other defendants, including the Hal Roach Studios, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, two John Doe corporations, and two John Does.

He charges that although he conceived the plan to produce motion picture operas with Italian talent and American technique, he is being eliminated from the proposed organization.

Signor Mussolini, eldest son of the Italian Premier, arrived here a week ago in company with Mr. Roach.

1200 Convicts Reject Illinois Prison Food

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 6 (AP)—Approximately 1000 additional Stateville penitentiary prisoners refused to eat luncheon Oct. 4, joining 200 inmates who declined breakfast. Warden Joseph B. Ragen, who ordered all guards on duty after the 200 men rattled their dishes and cups and refused to eat, said all prisoners would be locked in their cells.

When the prison's 2800 other convicts marched into the mess hall at noon, they pounded dishes, cups, and spoons on the tables. "We are prepared for any emergency," Warden Ragen said. He recalled all guards off duty after conferring with Gov. Henry Horner who came to the prison with A. L. Bowen, state director of public welfare.

Looking Somehow American

Wide World

California Girls of Japanese Parentage
They Took Part in Week's Festival at Los Angeles

'Little Tokyo' Dresses in Nippon Style To Honor Its Young Folks Native to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—There was no "rain in Cherry Blossom Lane" here during the fourth annual week-long festival for American-born Japanese.

"Little Tokyo," with its 50,000 Issei (born in Japan), Nisei (first generation to be born in the United States), and Sansei (second generation born here), was transformed into as much of the homeland as could be accomplished with lanterns, cherry blossoms, kimonos, and bunting of the colors of the Land of the Rising Sun.

The festival marked the coming of ago of American citizens of Japanese parentage, in honor of the Nisei, of whom there are 75,000 in the United States, according to George Nakamoto Nisei civic leader, who is English editor of the "Rafu Shimpo," (Los Angeles Japanese Daily News). He estimates that half the population in the local colony, the largest concentration of Japanese in the United States, are American born.

A feature of the celebration was a baby show of some 200 Sansei, the second generation being just at infancy.

Clara Suski, queen of the festival, sat in probably her first kimono, as she reviewed the various events with Mayor Frank L. Shaw.

In contrast with the Nipponese background, were the exhibits of hobbies and dress fashions of strictly Occidental taste—making the festival a new link in the chain of international amity, as one speaker put it.

Motorized Church To Serve in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6 (AP)—The trailer church, Bishop Henry Wise Hobson's answer to the modern pastor's problems of reaching his congregation, was displayed for the first time Oct. 4 to the early delegates to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was officially styled the St. Paul's Wayside Cathedral.

The first to inspect the motorized seat of the Southern Ohio diocese found a streamlined sanctuary. It was built to seat 25 persons, some accommodated on a seat at the front end of the trailer and others on folding pews. The Bishop's sanctuary is located in the rear. The altar is movable for use at outdoor services.

Two speakers and an amplification unit are enclosed behind panels in the organ and a portable microphone is carried for outdoor services. A motion picture machine is part of the young bishop's equipment.

The trailer church which replaces the downtown cathedral was approved by the diocesan convention in Columbus in April. Bishop Hobson said the trailer would be taken on a tour of the diocese soon after the close of the convention, which opens Wednesday.

U. S. Submarine Rushed

VALLEJO, Calif., Oct. 6 (AP)—The keel of the $4,000,000 submarine Swordfish will be laid at Mare Island Navy Yard Oct. 23.

State Assumes Relief Job in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—Administration of relief in Philadelphia was turned over Oct. 1 by the Philadelphia County Relief Board to the State Board of Public Assistance. At a final meeting of the county board, resolutions thanking Dorothy Kahn, executive director; the staff and the committees and social agencies which co-operated, were passed.

It is understood that the same personnel and machinery will be continued by the state administration, headed by Karl de Schweinitz, secretary of Public Assistance.

20,000,000 Germans Enrolled in Labor Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The annual report of the German Labor Front, which has recently been published, shows that it has a membership of more than 20,000,000, which represents an increase of 1,000,000 during the past year.

Its income which in its early days was about 8,000,000 Reichsmarks per month is now 32,000,000 marks ($12,800,000), while its activities extend into all spheres, taking account of the wants of both employer and employee, not only in their working but also in their leisure time.

The statement of expenses, as published, shows that during the past accounting year 84,000,000 RM were allocated to pensions and annuities, 25,700,000 RM to other social purposes, 13,000,000 RM to the "Strength through Joy" organization for the better enjoyment of leisure, 80,000,000 RM for special education facilities and 6,000,000 RM to the improvement of the nation's health.

During the coming year, it is planned to spend 50,000,000 RM on new "Strength through Joy" institutions, such as the building of a special seaside resort on the island of Ruegen, new pleasure boats and their own theaters.

The "Strength through Joy" section of the Labor Front is reported to have organized special tours on land and sea for 9,000,000 of its members last year, and hiking trips for 2,000,000. A trip to Madeira which was made last spring is to be repeated this fall.

Since the beginning of its operations, this section has catered for the needs of 61,500,000 persons, that is, in a period of about four years, during which it has had a turnover of 2,000,000,000 RM. The "Strength through Joy" movement employs about 120,000 men and women, but of these by far the greatest percentage is voluntary work.

This report claims that as the result of its influence and activities the general standard of living of the worker has been considerably improved. Not only has the leisure time been changed from monotony to interest and pleasure (for example, the 13,500,000 members of the "Strength through Joy" movement attended specially organized theater performances and 3,500,000, high grade concerts), but improvements have been made in workplaces.

In addition, 5000 German villages have been relieved of their drabness and another 10,000 are to undergo a similar "brightening up" during the coming 12 months.

All expenses of the Labor Front, including the costs of erecting new buildings, have been covered up to the present from current revenues, and 1,000,000 RM per month is being transferred to reserve funds. The total net value of all its wealth in cash, buildings, and equipment, is put at 500,000,000 RM. Administration costs are reported as 18 per cent of the incoming revenues.

Sevitzky Group to Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—Fabien Sevitzky, who founded the Philadelphia Chamber String Simfonietta Association a dozen years ago, will conduct its 1937-38 series of concerts, although he has also been engaged as conductor and music director of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra for the next three years.

Mr. Sevitzky, who for several years was conductor of the Metropolitan Theater Orchestra and the People's Symphony Orchestra in Boston, began his American career as a double-bass player in the Philadelphia Orchestra in 1923.

He has served at various times as guest conductor in Los Angeles, Washington, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Warsaw. He is the nephew of Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The first of the Simfonietta concerts in Philadelphia will be given in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Saturday evening, Oct. 30. Guy Marriner, associate director of the Franklin Institute in charge of music, and a director of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, will be the pianist.

The Simfonietta's annual children's concert is scheduled for April 30, 1938.

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Germantown Is Rich in Homes Built During Colonial Times; Progress Fete Is Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—Germantown, which is gay with a Progress Celebration this week, marking the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Germantown, celebrated its own 250th anniversary four years ago. One of its distinctive features is a rare blending of the ancient and modern.

Like most historic neighborhoods, it possesses numerous statues, bronze tablets and protected shrines, but it also contains many buildings and homes which are still in active use as they round out the second century of their existence.

The Chew House, for instance, is still standing just as it did when its stout stonewalls withstood cannon balls as the Battle or Germantown was fought around it. It had been built in 1761 by Benjamin Chew, who at various periods was Attorney General, a member of the Provincial Council, and Chief Justice of the Province.

It is still in active use by private owners.

The Johnson House, built in 1765 by Dirck Jansen, was also the scene of part of the battle. During the Civil War days it became a station on the "Underground Railway," which conveyed fugitive slaves from the South to Canada. Today it is the home of the Woman's Club of Germantown.

Architectural Beauty

The Perot-Morris House—which, like many of its contemporaries, is marked by a spaciousness and architectural beauty seldom surpassed today—was built by David Deschler in 1772, and in 1793 became the headquarters of President Washington.

The Corvy, at 5140 Germantown Avenue, was the home of the artist, Gilbert Stuart, from 1790 to 1795. In a studio in an outbuilding here he painted the famous portrait of Washington, now in the Athenaeum in Boston, and also the Lansdowne portrait, now in the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts.

Still occupied by descendants of Benjamin Engle, who built it in 1758, is the ivy-covered Engine House—although it was moved back from Germantown Avenue some years ago. Until a few years ago the tannery from which its builder derived his income, still stood close behind the old stone house.

Many historic events have occurred in Germantown, including establishment of the first American churches of two denominations, the first publication of several textbooks and periodicals, and the passing of the first public protest against slavery on the American continent.

Army Encamped

The American Army under Washington encamped in Germantown before and after the Battle of the Brandywine, and the British Army under General Howe encamped here from Sept. 25 to Oct. 19, 1777—after Philadelphia had been taken by them. During the latter part of 1793 Germantown became the State and National Capital, owing to an epidemic in Philadelphia.

The following year President Washington and his family spent the summer here, occupying what is now the Morris House, making it "the summer White House" for the nation.

Although today Germantown is merely the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, with which it was incorporated in 1854, it still retains a strong individuality and community feeling of its own—and many of its pre-Revolutionary mansions still stand in their spacious grounds, while the primitive beauty of the famous Wissahickon Valley, which contained the first paper mill in the country, is preserved as part of Fairmount Park.

Germantown was settled in 1683, less than a year after William Penn sailed up the Delaware for the first time, by a group of German families, led by Francis Daniel Pastorius.

Taking advantage of Penn's invitation to Friends, Mennonites, Lutherans and others who sought religious and political freedom, Pastorius preceded the rest of the group and stopped in London on the way to America to arrange for purchase of a tract of land.

On Oct. 25, 1683, the heads of the first 13 families to follow Pastorius from Crefold, chose by lot the sites of their homes out of the 6000 acres purchased on the hills east of the Wissahickon Creek.

An old trail leading inland from Philadelphia formed the main street of the community of temporary log cabins which the settlers built before the coming of their first winter in the New World. It remains today as Germantown Avenue. The wooden houses were soon replaced by stone structures, mostly built of a mica schist which was found in the neighborhood.

The chief occupation of the German settlers at first was linen weaving. Referring to it, Robert Turner, a Philadelphia merchant, in a letter to William Penn in 1685, wrote: "The manufacture of Linnen by the Germans goes on finely, and they make fine Linnen: Samuel Carpenter having been laterly there declares they had gathered one Crop of Flax and had sowed for the Second and saw it come up well."

Settlers Arrived

New settlers constantly arrived from Germany, and in 1687 it was reported that cellars for 64 new houses were being excavated at one time.

A market house was built on The Green—now Market Square—in 1741, and a lublic library was established in 1744. The first public school in the settlement, now known as Germantown Academy, a private institution, was opened in August, 1761, under the name of the Union School. The original building on School House Lane is still used by the Academy. The first English school was founded in 1775.

As time went on linen weaving became only one of a number of flourishing industries in the town, which included stocking making and wagon building. As early as 1790 the Germantown Society for the Encouragement of Home Industries was active.

When the National Government moved temporarily from Philadelphia to Germantown in 1793, the use of English in place of German began to be more general.

Constantly increasing intercourse with neighboring communities finally resulted in 1829 in a movement to build a railroad between Germantown and Philadelphia. The first horse cars traveled on the newly laid tracks on June 6, 1832. The line later became part of the Reading System, and is now one of two electrified suburban services connecting Germantown to central Philadelphia.

Growth Evidenced

The growth of the town since then was well evidenced on Saturday, as the eight-day Progress Celebration started out with a Business and Industry Day. A feature of its program was a series of visits to many factories of all kinds now located in Germantown. Free transportation and guides were provided for parties leaving the center of the town.

On Monday attention was turned to the historic sites and mansions of Germantown, and many of the houses, still in private hands, were opened to the public. Yesterday was known as Constitution Day and a mass meeting in the Houston Post Auditorium was scheduled in honor of the Constitution.

Today is "Institutions Day" and the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Germantown Boys' Club, the Wissahickon Boys' Club, the Foster Home for Hebrew Children, the Whosoever Gospel Mission, the Lutheran Orphans Home, the Chestnut Hill Community Center and other institutions are open to visitors—for whom free bus transportation is again provided.

Tomorrow "Fraternal Day" will be mainly concerned with a parade, in which a number of different organizations will co-operate.

On Friday, "Youth and School Day," public and private schools will be open to visitors.

The Progress Celebration will end on Saturday with a big military parade, followed by a junior bugle and drum contest at the Germantown Cricket Club.

The headquarters of the celebration committee are at 55 West Chelton Avenue.

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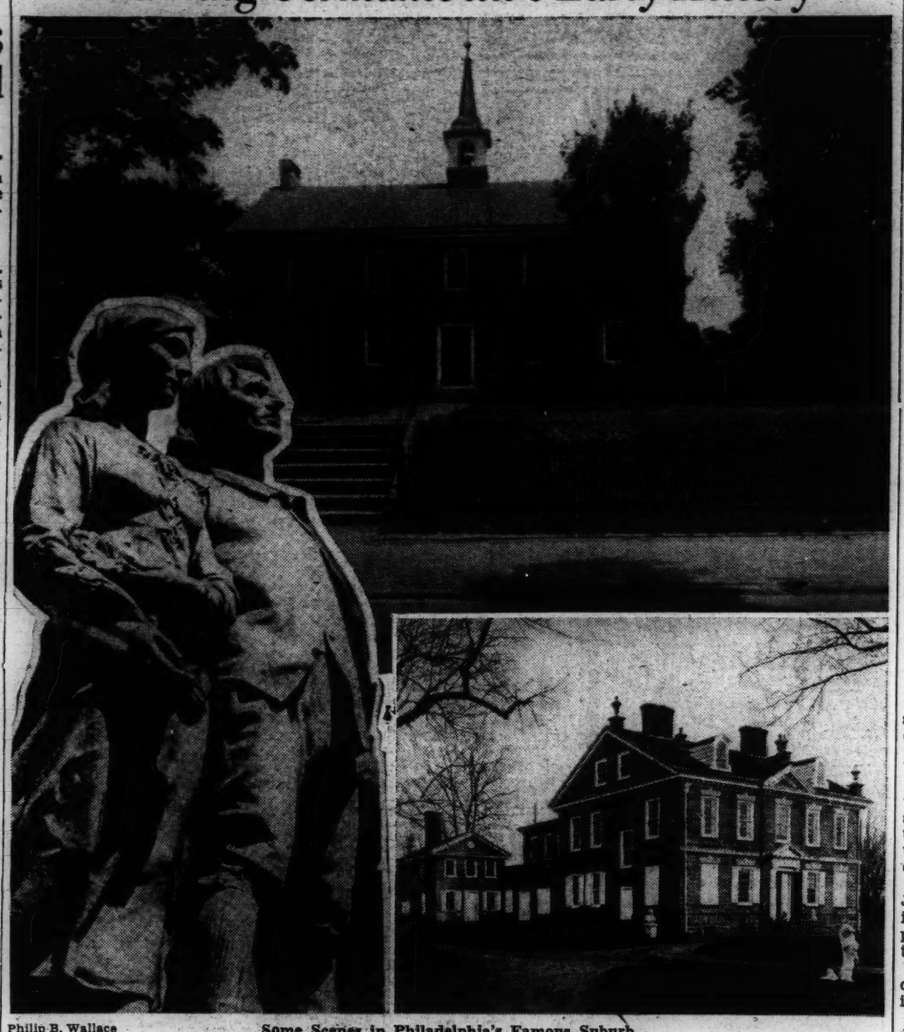


Philip B. Wallace

Some Scenes in Philadelphia's Famous Suburb

Upper—Germantown Academy, Founded in 1760, and Used as a Hospital at the Battle of Germantown. Lower Left—"First Settlers" as Expressed by the Founders' Monument in Vernon Park. Lower Right—The Chew House, 6401 Germantown Avenue, Around Which the Battle of Germantown Was Fought 160 Years Ago

Treasures From Far Places Find Home in Field Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Prehistoric Indian homes, Coloralo mountains, Mexican forests, Alaskan islands, and South American jungles have all yielded treasures during the past year to members of the staff of the Field Museum of Natural History, according to a report just made by Clifford C. Gregg, director.

During the year collectors for the museum have ranged from Alaska to Brazil and from Maine to Asia. Scientists from all departments of the museum, anthropologists, botanists, geologists, and zoologists, have all participated in the work. Although expeditions have operated on a small scale in comparison with the major expeditions in the period from 1922 to 1931, the parties of workers in the field have been highly effective, Mr. Gregg reports. The resulting collections will keep the preparators of exhibits and research men in the laboratories busy for many months.

Rare Finds Reported

A zoological expedition to South America which left in January under the leadership of Emmet R. Blake, assistant curator of birds, is still in the field. Material for a habitat group of the rare and unusually interesting bird known as the hoactzin has been obtained, as well as a large general collection of birds, mammals, reptiles, and other animals of British Guiana, and Brazil.

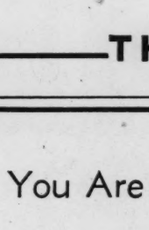
Ancient Indian art and culture is being rebuilt from specimens secured in prehistoric Indian sites in southwestern Colorado. They were excavated by the Museum archeological expedition to the southwest under leadership of Dr. Paul S. Martin, chief curator of anthropology. Colorado has also made other contributions. There are extensive rock collections relating to the structure of the earth found in the Rocky Mountains by Sharat K. Roy, curator of geology, and important fossil mammals found by the Museum paleontological expedition.

Other Fine Collections

Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, chief curator of zoology, spent several months in French-Indo China, collecting some 500 mammal, bird, and reptile specimens, including material for several habitat groups. Fur seals for a proposed habitat group were also secured by the staff taxidermist C. J. Albrecht, from the Pribilof Islands, near Alaska. Representative fishes of the Atlantic Coast were collected by Alfred C. Weed, curator of fishes, in an expedition to Frenchman's Bay in Maine.

The mountain and desert regions of Arizona and California were headquarters for one party in search of reptile and amphibian specimens and western Texas for another.

The museum flora collections have received contributions from nearly all corners of the globe. One member of the staff spent the summer in a study of the flora of Panama, working at the Barro Colorado Island Biological Station in the Canal Zone. Another continued work begun in 1929 in making thousands of photographs of type specimens of plants in European herbaria and another spent the summer in making a collection of the flora of Missouri.



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Mexican Traffic In Drugs Checked By Police Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex. — Because of co-operation of city, state and federal police in carrying out a drive against the smuggling of drugs and opiates into this country, many key smugglers have been apprehended and the drug traffic (except in marihuana, which is harder to localize and is sold by many small independent illicit growers) has been brought under control.

The establishment of severe checkups at every border and at cities just inside the republic, of which Monterrey is the best example, has helped in the capture of the smugglers.

In making another intensive campaign to prevent mendicants from displaying themselves and bothering people for alms, the city government here captured a number of disguised drug smugglers.

Story of Housatonic

The loss of the Housatonic, which was blockading Charleston during the Civil war, is the first recorded instance of a warship being sunk by a submarine.

Oil Firms Claim Federal Backing On Stable Prices

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 6 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, chief defense counsel in the Government's anti-trust case against the nation's major oil companies, told Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone yesterday that the 23 companies involved will prove their price stabilization activities had both "the written and oral" approval of the Government.

The jury selected yesterday to try the companies and 46 executives on charges of conspiracy to exact excessive tank car prices on gasoline from independent Midwest jobbers was kept out of the courtroom during preliminary arguments.

"We claim that the proof he will submit," Mr. Donovan said, "will clearly show we had the authority and approval of the Secretary of the Interior (Harold L. Ickes)."

He referred to the oil code initiated under the National Industrial Recovery Act which later was declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court.

Hammond E. Chaffetz, special federal prosecutor, replied that the issue of the NRA could be "at most only a partial defense."

Mr. Chaffetz asked the court to deny defense counsel the right to assert before the jury that the oil companies had government approval until a basis for such statement can be established in court.

Mr. Chaffetz explained his contention that NRA could be only a partial defense by asserting that the act was outlawed in 1935 while the alleged price raising activities continued until 1936.

"I assure your honor," he told Judge Stone, "that what is charged in the indictment was never approved by the Government at any time.

"Price fixing by those in control of an industry is illegal in and of itself. Motives are irrelevant."

Judge Stone did not rule immediately on Mr. Chaffetz' request that the defense establish the basis for its claims before presenting them to the jury.

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If You Like GOOD MILK buy from Harrisburg Dairies, Inc.

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LATEST MODERN EQUIPMENT

Scientific Treatment in All Branches of Beauty Culture

OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS

HAIR TINTING AND BLEACHING A SPECIALTY

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A grand collection of very beautiful furs! Flat, silky moire caraculs, tight curly Persians. Witness new moulded lines, small, neat collars, square-cut sleeves.

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Wilbur Coon Shoes

Beautifully styled—Grace and poise assured—

Our expert shoe fitters guarantee comfort.

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FOUR reasons FOR buying your FURS at Hultzman's

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ARCH FITTER SHOES that prevent ankle wobble! With perfectly balanced Wilbur Coon Arch Fitters you can achieve grace and poise with comfort.

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Spain Forbids Army Politics In Defense Ministry Decree

MADRID, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Spanish Government issued a strict decree today stripping the army of all political authority, silencing high army officers and stopping all military parades and ceremonies.

Fighting was the only function left to the army under the decree, which relegated army officers to positions of anonymity.

The order, signed by Indalecio Prieto, Minister of National Defense, specifically forbade all army officers in command of troops from taking part in any public meeting of political significance.

Officers likewise were forbidden from making any statement to the press or any radio broadcast.

The decree, described in the official announcement from Valencia as designed to unify the centralized Government control of the Spanish army, also prohibited any military parade or review without specific approval of the Defense Ministry.

Newspapers publishing unauthorized interviews with army officers do so under penalty of severe punishment.

"The army does not belong to this or that political party or one or another trade union," the decree asserted. "The army belongs to everyone and to nobody. The army, in short, is the people itself."

Señor Prieto called upon the press to participate in elimination of personal publicity for army leaders, hero worship and army politics which he said contributed to the present civil war and which he declared "continued to ridiculous lengths in insurgent Spain."

"Triumph in this war must be anonymous because it shall be a triumph of the people and not a victory for this or that leader," Señor Prieto said.

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WHAT is more appreciated, after a strenuous day and evening about hectic New York, than to return to a really comfortable bed in a hotel of distinction, located in a quiet zone.

The comfort of our beds is something that pleases our guests no end. The location of The Vanderbilt is perfect for restful sleeping... just far enough away from the turmoil of congested areas for utmost quiet.

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SINGLE FROM $4
DOUBLE FROM $6
SUITES FROM $10

The VANDERBILT HOTEL
PARK AVENUE AT 34th ST., NEW YORK

Germany Extends Preferred Tariffs To New Zealand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 6—A new trade and financial agreement has been concluded between Germany and New Zealand, according to information here today.

Based upon most-favored-nation treatment the agreement provides for reduction of duties upon certain German goods exported to New Zealand. Germany will export cameras, wines and other products and in exchange guarantees to take certain New Zealand products, particularly butter, fruits, wool and skins.

German credits accumulated in New Zealand will be crystallized for the purchase of New Zealand produce and a special rate of exchange will be fixed for the German mark which will not be dependent upon day-to-day quotations. The exchange of goods between these two states will henceforth be on a 50-50 basis as in the agreement between Germany and Canada.

Germany now has similar trade and financial agreements with South Africa, Canada and Ireland, but not yet with Australia. This is regretted here since Australia is important both as an importer and exporter as far as this country is concerned.

Cotton Belt Leaders Seek New AAA Action

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 6 (AP)—Cotton belt agricultural leaders and members of the American Farm Bureau Federation have gone on record "informally" urging President Roosevelt to call a special session of Congress in November "for the purpose of considering and adopting farm legislation, namely, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937."

Edward A. O'Neal of Chicago, president of the federation, described the meeting as "informal," designed to sound out reactions to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace's proposal for a middle course cotton program between rigid curtailment and unlimited production.

Honors for Barkley

MAYFIELD, Ky., Oct. 6 (AP)—Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee and Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky have indicated they would attend the Oct. 16 celebration at near-by Lowes, Ky., honoring Alben W. Barkley, United States Senate majority leader, a native of Lowes.

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Ladies' broadcloth shirts.....1.00
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Hats for misses and women.....3.35
Capeskin riding gloves.....1.95

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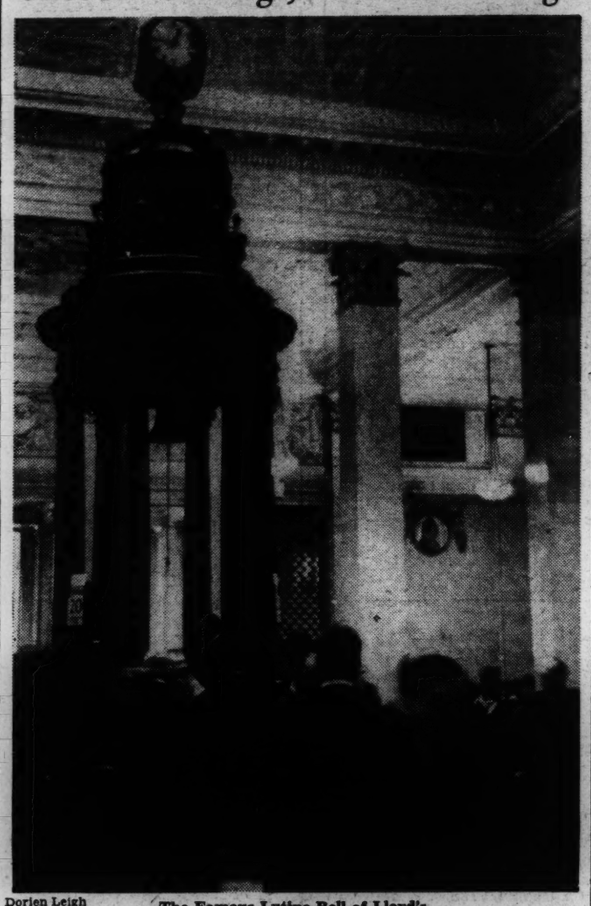
Once for Sinkings, Twice for Savings



Dorien Leigh

The Famous Lutine Bell of Lloyd's

This Scene Inside Lloyd's of London Shows the Bell Which Rang the Glad Tidings Recently That the Missing Racing Cutter Endeavour I Had Been Sighted. Once Aboard a French Frigate Sunk in 1799, It Was Salvaged in 1866

Bell of 1799 Tolls Ship News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When news came to Lloyd's of London that Capt. Vernon Alcock, master of the oil tanker Cheyenne, had sighted the missing racing cutter Endeavour I some 260 miles southwest of Ireland, the famous Lutine bell tolled the glad tidings.

This bell has been rung ever since 1866 to give information of overdue vessels, once for bad news, twice for good. It comes from the French frigate La Lutine, which was captured by the British in 1799 but was wrecked shortly afterward with nearly £1,000,000 worth of bullion on board, the greatest loss Lloyd's had suffered up to that time. Some of the bullion was salvaged, and during one of the salvage operations, in 1866, the ship's bell was also brought to the surface.

When news comes in of overdue vessels, an official of Lloyd's goes to the rostrum, rings the bell, and reads out the information. Captain Alcock's report of sighting Endeavour caused the Lutine bell to be rung for the second time this year. The first time was when the same vessel was erroneously reported to have been seen off the Azores some days previously.

There is not much work nowadays for the famous bell. Radio communication and other safety devices of the sea have made the seas far less dangerous and overdue vessels few and far between.

Hitler Resumes Aid for Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 6—Germany's gigantic state-organized social reform scheme for helping the poor through the winter was officially opened here yesterday by Reichsführer Hitler.

This scheme, which both in size and method is unique in Europe, controls sums contributed voluntarily or involuntarily, the line of demarcation between these two terms being very thin in the Third Reich.

Last winter a fund of 408,000,000 marks was handled. This was 36,000,000 more than in the previous year. For the coming winter, it was reported last nighthat 21,000,000 marks had already been subscribed.

The number of people helped was 253 per thousand in 1934 and 161 per thousand last winter. Herr Hitler last night emphasized the importance of winter help as a great social work from point of view of both the organization and its ideals. Throughout the coming winter from October to March, every second Sunday in the month a special "one dish dinner" will be eaten and the difference in price between this simple meal and an ordinary dinner is expected to be given to the fund.

The same rule will also apply on these six Sundays in public restaurants and railroad dining cars. Special badges to be sold on the streets on these Sundays and certain definitely assessed "voluntary" contributions will be deducted from salaries and wages each month.

The involuntary nature of much of this winter help is admitted, but many even of those Germans who are still hostile to the National Socialists' regime admit that this is one of the finest social features of the Third Reich and that it has relieved much suffering and hardship.

Booers Say Boos Are Booing Ads Out of Theaters

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 6 (AP)—M. C. Blackman, exective secretary of the Society for the Booing of Commercial Advertisements in Motion Picture Theaters, said yesterday there was less occasion for the booing now than when the movement started.

His statement was in reply to a declaration by J. F. Norman of England, Ark., before a regional convention of motion picture theater owners that "this booing business has about booed itself out."

"Instead of booing ourselves out," Mr. Blackman said, "we have booed the ads out. The commercials have been reduced from more than half a dozen to one each in the first run theaters, and I understand that these will be discontinued when present contracts expire."

Mr. Blackman added that the booing would continue "so long as commercial advertisements are shown in first run theaters to which we have paid admission for entertainment."

Dr. Angell Sees Taxes Cutting College Gifts

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Oct. 6 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, retiring president of Yale University, told a Swarthmore College audience recently that continuance of present taxation policies would result in a curtailment of gifts to colleges by individuals.

Dr. Angell spoke at the dedication of a new biological laboratory, given to the college by Fred M. Kirby of Wilkes-Barre, Penna. "It is almost certain that the possibility of gifts of this sort will pass away if the present taxation policy is continued," Dr. Angell said.

Eyston's Car Reaches Utah

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Oct. 6 (AP)—Capt. George E. T. Eyston, British race driver, displayed his new seven-ton, 3100 horsepower racing car today. The racer arrived from England yesterday. The Briton hopes to make a test run later this week.

WEAU Provides Radio Service In Wisconsin Area

With Monitor Newscasters

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—WEAU, one of the latest stations to go on the air, is owned by the Central Broadcasting Company, the stations of which thoroughly cover the Head of the Lakes, the Indian Head and Arrow Head areas of the state.

This modern 1000-watt radio station is managed by John Stack, formerly with WEBC, Duluth. Thorwald Jorgenson, also from the north, is plant engineer. Jack Lellman, who is program manager and chief announcer, came to the new station after experience in several Twin City radio stations.

Miss Helen Turner, women's program director, who trained for her position in Iowa, writes and radiocasts her own programs for housewives, gardeners, and homemakers over WEAU. Her feature, Fashion Fancies, is especially popular with a large feminine audience of all ages.

WEAU's service to a densely populated urban and rural area is typified by news features, city and farm homemaking and programs of like character. The station's time is open to civic programs, speakers from governmental agencies, and other things which are of interest and general value to the diversified audience of WEAU.

Eau Claire, with a population of more than 30,000, is a distributing center and important manufacturing city, and the waves from WEAU's modern single-tower antenna reach at least 45,500 radio receivers. At present the station operates on a daytime basis.

WEAU recently began radiocasting "The Monitor Views the News" and is now pleased to note the size of the following this news-commentary is building. The Monitor news is read by DeAlton Neher who came to the announcing staff from the State Radio Training Station WHA, at Madison, the capital.

WEAU radiocasts on a frequency of 1050 kilocycles.

This is article number 123 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Oct. 8.

Created by European Hair Stylist, Your Type Individually Studied
$10.00 Complete
MONITOR READER'S SPECIAL OFFER: PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING, CASTILE SHAMPOOING AND INDIVIDUAL FINGER WAVE STYLING
$2.50
FREE CONSULTATION ON ALL HAIR PROBLEMS WITHOUT OBLIGATION PERSONALLY BY
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NEW YORK CITY

22 Cherry Street
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Antioch Shoes
Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:

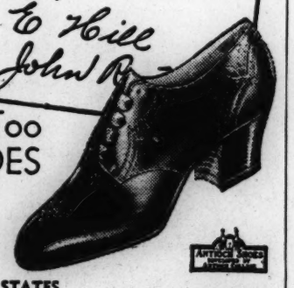
As there is no agency for your shoes in my town I was obliged to go to Bridgeport to be fitted to my first pair of Antioch Shoes.

My feet felt so "let down" and comfortable (I had been wearing [redacted] Shoes) that I wore them out of the store and have never taken my others out of the box.

I have never realized how comfortable feet could be, and yet look so well shod. I doubt if I ever wear any other day time shoe.

I am so glad that I saw your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

Cordially yours,
M. C. Hill
Mrs John R.
February 7, 1937



Comfort for You, Too in ANTIOCH SHOES

Consult these responsible stores or write to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.

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NEW YORK CITY: Kramer .2213 and 2570 Broadway; Benjamin 169 E. 61st Street; Deutsch 2442 Grand Concourse
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Jackson Heights Benjamin—3742 82nd Street
Long Island City Benjamin—3046 Steinway Street
Baltimore Wyman's
Boston Filene's
Bridgeport Shoecraft—19 Post Office Arcade
Buffalo W. F. Johnson
Charlottesville Waddell
Erie Halle Bros. Co.
Greenwich Kramer's
Hartford Sage-Allen
Johnstown Lindley
Lynchburg G. A. Coleman
Mt. Vernon A. J. Rice
Newark Elfin's—26 Academy St.
New Rochelle Kramer's
Norfolk Smith Ballance & Nunn
Pittsburgh Stein's—2010 Jenkins Arcade
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Syracuse W. H. Lynch
Washington Burt's—Arthur Burt Shoe Co.
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Get to know the modern Rogers Peet

Said the Scot to the Americans:

"The cloth we weave for Rogers Peet Scotch Mist* coats is as Scotch as our heather. It's a secret process that makes these beautiful fabrics shower-proof without affecting their appearance or tailoring qualities. Rogers Peet's master designer understands perfectly how to use them for style-smartness and Rogers Peet hand-tailoring does the rest. Scotland—and the world—have nothing better to offer."

SCOTCH MISTS*
Fall overcoats featured at $65

Rogers Peet Company
BOSTON: 104 TREMONT ST. at Bromfield St.

NEW YORK:
FIFTH AVENUE at Forty-first St.
LIBERTY ST. at Broadway
WARREN ST. at Broadway
13th ST. at Broadway
35th ST. at Broadway
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ROGERS PEET CLOTHES ARE FEATURED FROM COAST TO COAST BY QUALITY STORES INCLUDING

ALBANY, N. Y. McManus & Riley
ALLENTOWN, PA. Hess Bros.
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ANN ARBOR, MICH. Van Boven
ATLANTA, GA. Parks-Chambers
AUSTIN, TEXAS E. M. Scarbrough & Sons
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Sisson Bros. Welden Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Henry Porter, Inc.
BOSTON, MASS. Rogers Peet Company
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Meigs & Co.
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO. Buckner Ragsdale
CHAMPAIGN, ILL. Schumacher & Kaufman
CHARLOTTE, N. C. Ed. Mellon Co.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., J. B. & W. H. Wood, Inc.
CHICAGO, ILL. Carson Pirie Scott & Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO Thomas L. Carey
DANBURY, CONN. J. Howard Burr
DETROIT, MICH. Van Boven
EL PASO, TEXAS The White House
FALL RIVER, MASS. Talbot & Son
FLINT, MICH. The Flint
FORT WAYNE, IND. Patterson-Fletcher
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Fletcher's
HANOVER, N. H. James Campion
HARTFORD, CONN. Gemmill, Burnham & Co.
HARRISBURG, PA. Kuhn Clothing Co.
HOUSTON, TEXAS Norton's
KALAMAZOO, MICH. Lew Hubbard
KANSAS CITY, MO. Perry Sargeant, Inc.
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MILWAUKEE, WIS. The Boston Store
NASHVILLE, TENN. Jos. Frank & Son
NEW HAVEN, CONN. Douglas MacDaid
NEW ORLEANS, LA. Godchaux's
OMAHA, NEB. Browning King & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. Jackson & Moyer
PITTSBURGH, PA. Rosenbaum Co.
PORTLAND, ME. Hogan Brothers
PORTLAND, ORE. M. & H. H. Sichel
PRINCETON, N. J. Douglas MacDaid
ROCHESTER, N. Y. McFarlin Clothing Co.
ROCKFORD, ILL. The E and W Clothing House
ST. LOUIS, MO. Famous-Barr Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. The White House
SIKESTON, MO. Buckner Ragsdale
SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Arch Wilson, Inc.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Hotel Syracuse Men's Shop, Inc.
TAUNTON, MASS. The Seeley Co.
VICKSBURG, MISS. Warner & Searles
WATERBURY, CONN. Jones Morgan & Co.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. House of Walsh
WILKES-BARRE, PA. Fowler, Dick & Walker

Special Session Announcement Due

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 6—President Roosevelt today declared he would decide within a week whether to call a special session of Congress. Every indication is that a special session will be summoned between Nov. 8 and 16.

The President outlined a legislative program:

1. The wages and hours bill.
2. Crop Control Bill.
3. Governmental reorganization.
4. The Regional Planning Commission Bill.

Asked whether he would revive his Supreme Court bill, the President said any legislation to relieve congestion in the lower courts seemed inevitable whether of the 12 additional judges recommended by the Judicial Conference, or the 24 urged by the Department of Justice. Pressed whether this meant he would not bring forward legislation to enlarge or otherwise "reform" the Supreme Court, the President refused to commit himself. He said that people he had met on his trip seemed interested in the "objectives" of judicial reform, but were not interested in the "methods." This has been his attitude for many months, in explaining his defeat on his original "methods" of re-making the Supreme Court.

Mr. Roosevelt outlined the "intake" of his trip in the following terms:

The "Intake" of His Trip

1. The general fact that west of the Mississippi the crop situation is infinitely better than at any time during the last four years, even than 1935, which was not a bad crop year.

2. The conclusion that citizens generally have a better understanding of the Administration's purposes and action.

By which the President said he meant that people now realize that PWA and WPA must be curtailed. A year of two ago, he said, there would have been a terrific howl if such curtailment had been proposed, many municipal propects like stadiums and school buildings, must now be ended, he said, and felt the public would understand and support the cessation.

3. General acceptance on the part of the vast majority of farmers that there must be some form of crop control. The President agreed that good crops have removed some of the willingness to curtail production, but not so much as might have been expected.

He said no inconsistency existed between the curtailment of production in some areas and the bringing into production of new acres as elsewhere, because the new regions might produce in which there is not a surplus, and on a smaller total acreage.

Asked about his "intake" on the Supreme Court issue, Mr. Roosevelt repeated that the "average fellow" wants quicker, cheaper justice, and says "maybe the President is right, maybe he is wrong" when considering the court enlargement proposal.

Sums up Results

The President arrived at his ancestral home on the Hudson here today, two weeks after he set forth on his transcontinental trip, with the following results to study and assess:

1: He has issued a ringing call to other "peace loving" nations to join in isolating aggressor powers in order that war may not engulf even the most geographically remote peoples.

2: He has intimated that he will summon a special session of Congress, probably by Nov. 15 or Nov. 19 to press forward with laws essential to the completion of the New Deal.

3: He has found that his personal popularity is still strong, capable of evoking crowds, applause, and presumably votes. But that even his supporters are lukewarm on the Supreme Court issue and his Democratic Party opponents on the court question are firmly entrenched in their own states.

4: He has noted that while local politicians are still asking for federal handouts of money, the people generally are eager to see a balanced budget, so he has pledged such a balance repeatedly for the coming fiscal year. Someone has called this phase of his trip "the weakening of the West."

5: He has scrupulously avoided the Supreme Court question in speeches and controversies except to quote at Grand Forks, N. D., from retired Associate Justice John H. Clarke in an outline of liberal judicial views which presumably presents the President's ideal court viewpoint.

Silent on the Klan Issue

6: Likewise, he has kept strictly aloof from the Black-Klan question, pointedly refraining from listening to Mr. Justice Black's radio explanation, but lunched with George, Cardinal Mundelein at Chicago yesterday, indicating that no breach between the President and the Roman Catholic hierarchy exists as a result of the Klan question.

7: Further, the President refrained from "reprisals" or punitive gestures toward Democratic insurgents, except in incidental coolness toward Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and a minor snub to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

8: But the President began definitely to pave the way for his big legislative task ahead by pressing in speeches for a federal power control policy, wages and hours law, and crop control.

Of these points, doubtless the new foreign policy enunciated at Chicago is most important, and may have a profound effect in overshadowing domestic policies. President Roosevelt puts himself in the position of a national leader in calling for international action against aggressors, and in this posture may find it somewhat easier to carry his domestic program through a special session.

Strong though the Chicago speech was, it did not reveal what specific steps the President now proposes to align the "peace-loving nations" and to implement his "quarantine" against aggressors. Upon these concrete details, national judgment of the Chief Executive's newly indicated policy seems largely to depend, for there have been similar condemnatory speeches before.

What Effect on Congress?

As to domestic policy President Roosevelt's trip may be judged by whether or not it strengthens his position with the coming Congress. On this score, the ample indications of his popularity should be advantageous in restoring discipline. But it has been made doubly clear that the President should not revive anything resembling his court enlargement plan if he expects to have a smooth session.

Even with no Supreme Court plan clouds to fill the legislative horizon as they did at the last session, there plainly will be difficulties enough. Though the President, at St. Paul, expressed his confidence that widespread national opinion would support a wages and hours bill, this was indicated nowhere to observers in his party. To the contrary, agricultural districts seemed to fear a wages and hours bill.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt returns to Hyde Park restored and exuberant in spirit. He always gains vigor in traveling across the continent, like Antaeus of old, as he said in one of his speeches. He has been greatly encouraged in seeing the good progress made in the vast building projects, and naturally the plaudits of the crowd have exhilarated him. He seems ready for the fall's work, and tackling Congress in this confident mood, would seem to have placed himself in a better position than he has enjoyed since February, last, when the court bill emerged to fill the skies.

In a brief broadcast from Cleveland last night to the Public Affairs Forum of the New York Herald Tribune, the President urged his auditors to follow his example and travel. Excellently educated people, he said, often form the least worthwhile opinions because they think they know it all. He told the fashionable New York audience that they should follow the advice of a famous Tribune editor, Horace Greeley, and go West—stopping nowhere that it cost over $2 a night for room and bath.

What Nine-Power Pact Is

Following are leading points in the Nine-Power Pact, which is expected to be invoked by the League Assembly to consider measures for stopping the conflict in the Far East. The treaty was signed by the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal at Washington, Feb. 6, 1922. The contents, briefly, are:

1. Powers to respect the sovereignty, independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.
2. To provide full opportunity to China to develop and maintain a stable government.
3. To help establish and maintain "the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations" throughout China.
4. Not to take advantage of conditions in China to seek special rights which would abridge the rights of others, or to countenance action inimical to the security of others.
5. Not to support mutual agreements between their respective nationals designed to form spheres of influence.
6. China not to permit unfair discrimination in treatment of respective powers, particularly in regard to railways and steamships. Powers having control of any railways to be under corresponding obligation.
7. Powers agree that when a situation arises involving application of the stipulations of this treaty, rendering discussion necessary, there shall be full and frank communication between them.
8. Powers nonsignatory, but interested in China, to be invited to adhere.

U. S. Will Accept League's Plan to Confer on Far East

(Continued from Page 1)

mated, instead of remaining over the week end at Hyde Park as had previously been anticipated.

How far the United States will go in putting into practical effect its co-operation with the nine-power countries or the League of Nations to "quarantine" Japan or other aggressors remains to be seen. As the situation stands at present, however, certain things may be said:

1. President Roosevelt has made the most important speech on foreign policy thus far in his career.

2. The United States will almost certainly not take the lead in action against Japan, toward whom the Roosevelt speech is believed particularly directed.

3. On the contrary, the State Department will follow its recent policy of waiting till tangible proposals are made by other countries before finally committing itself.

4. If and when such proposals are made, the Administration will regard them with deepest sympathy and on the basis of Mr. Roosevelt's speech almost certainly do its utmost to carry them out, even though it require a special session of Congress to enact necessary legislation to that end.

Initiative Up to Geneva

The belief that the United States will not take the initiative in steps against Japan rests on circumstances surrounding every comment of the State Department thus far in the Far Eastern crisis. These have consistently reiterated that specific action must be forthcoming from Geneva before the United States would commit itself. America's policy must wait on the formulation of something specific, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has said again and again.

This rises out of unpleasant memories of the past. In the Manchurian crisis, Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State, issued a ringing protest against Japan, based on its alleged treaty breaking, assuming that other nine-power signatories and particularly Great Britain would back him up. The State Department has felt that this support was not forthcoming, and that the United States was "left on a limb, holding the bag." Then again, in the League sanctions imposed against Italy in its Ethiopian adventure, the United States in its eagerness also found itself partially isolated when it went farther in curbing shipments of oil than other nations. These two experiences have created a mood of caution in official circles.

Second Step in New Policy

On the other hand, the same willingness of the United States to support international action against aggressors is now being reaffirmed. The President's speech was so timed that it produced the maximum effect by reaching Geneva just as the League Advisory Committee on Far Eastern Affairs was about to act on a proposal for a convocation of the nine-power countries.

This was the second step in throwing American support to world peace efforts.

The first step, as seen here, was the strong State Department protest note sent Japan against the bombing of civilian populations. Here again the note was timed so as to give maximum support to similar protests being dispatched from London and France, although permitting the United States to maintain its traditional policy of independence of action.

Looking ahead, it is being asked here on all sides what steps can be taken to make the American protest, and the Roosevelt sentiments in behalf of a "quarantine," effective. For the moment, the purpose of the speech appears to be to crystalize opinion; at home, with the educational purpose of producing an awareness of the Far Eastern crisis; abroad, with the objective of showing American solidarity with non-aggressor states. The question persists, however, as to the next step.

All signs point the same way as to this next step, it is felt here. That is, the immediate acceptance by the United States of an invitation to join other signatories of the Nine-Power Pact in collaboration over the crisis. It is expected that such an invitation will be received momentarily; indeed, it is possible that informal invitations have already been received and that President Roosevelt's bold speech is the forerunner of such acceptance.

President Roosevelt's past record does not indicate that he would hesitate over much in attacking historic precedents of isolationism if he felt the occasion required it, any more than he hesitated in attacking the Supreme Court.

President and the Navy

Many students of Mr. Roosevelt's character, who have noted his long connection and sympathy with the Navy since he was assistant secretary of that branch of the service in the Wilson cabinet and the big New Deal expenditures for armaments, have felt that he might be willing to go further than any of his predecessors in this direction. Indeed, such a course has not been viewed without qualms in many quarters where it has been forecast Mr. Roosevelt might lead the country impetuously into difficult paths.

Mr. Hull is felt to be a stabilizing influence, but it is not forgotten that in any question dealing with international affairs he is beyond doubt a "peace-by-co-operation" advocate, rather than an isolationist, and would be expected to indorse heartily any course of international collaboration which his magnetic President induced the nation to adopt.

The question therefore is how far the country will respond to Mr. Roosevelt's address, and what support he may expect to get in his unspoken proposal to throw American assistance to world peace action.

The effect of the address was immediately visible at Geneva.

Pan American to Move To Baltimore Airport

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Pan American Airways announced Oct. 4 that the United States terminal of its service between America and Bermuda would be removed to Baltimore's municipal airport from Port Washington, Long Island, some time after November 1.

The removal from the metropolitan area, the announcement said, is necessary because temporary facilities at Port Washington are not suited for winter operations, and facilities at Port Washington are install at its newly acquired North Beach municipal airport cannot be made available for scheduled operations before next spring or summer.

Japan Defines Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 6—President Roosevelt's Chicago speech, advocating a world quarantine against aggressor nations, elicited a prompt, if somewhat indirect, reaction here today. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman emphasized that Japan's grievances are those of a "have not" nation.

He declared that Japan's population, which has doubled in the last 50 years, is crammed within a limited area, with all outlets closed by other countries. He characterized the American exclusion policy against the Japanese as "against the natural law of mankind, and as such is greatly deplored by the Japanese people."

The spokesman asserted that there could be no greater injustice than the existence of a group of honest, industrious people denied happiness through the lack of natural resources. He aligned Japan definitely with the block of "have not" nations by stating that "If the 'haves' concede the rightful demands of the 'have nots,' peace will not be very difficult to maintain."

He added a statement which will find little assent, or even comprehension, outside of Japan when he declared that it was the intention of "Japan to carry on her peaceful development of the Asiatic continent, not for the sake of the happiness of Japan alone, but also for the happiness of the Chinese."

While informed circles here are conscious of a stiffening of world opinion against Japan as evidenced by the resolution of the League of Nation's advisory committee and President Roosevelt's speech, there is no indication that this development is in any way deflecting Japan from its settled policy in Asia.

Quite symptomatic of the general attitude is an article by the well-known journalist Komuro in the monthly magazine Kokusai Hyoron regarding possible terms for peace. Mr. Komuro declares that Japan, as the conqueror, can force its demands on China, and lists among these demands the recognition by Nanking of the new administration emerging in North China under the stimulus of the Japanese military occupation, the eradication of anti-Japanese agitation in China and China's co-operation with Japan to halt the spread of Communism.

France Cheered by U. S. Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 6—President Roosevelt's reference to "positive endeavors" to preserve world peace was welcomed in France as a "diplomatic event of the greatest importance."

A government spokesman made no attempt to conceal the elation which is general here today that the President of the United States should come out so strongly against aggressors and in favor of the "return to belief in the pledged word and value of the signed treaty"—France's favorite theme.

The whole French press sees in the speech hope of a full trend away from America's isolationism of recent years and a helpful warning to any would-be aggressors that it would be dangerous to count on American neutrality.

France for the moment has to bear with the Spanish crisis. In face of the Italian opposition to the three-power conference on withdrawal of volunteers from Spain, as proposed in the recent joint Anglo-French note to Rome, France prepared to accept some other form of consultation—a special session of the London Non-Intervention Committee for instance with foreign ministers of main powers concerned present.

Britain is bringing pressure to bear on the French to concede to Italy recognition of belligerents rights of Franco before an accord on volunteers is reached. The French Government, however, is maintaining its stand that recognition of belligerents rights can only follow withdrawal of at least part of the Italian troops from Spain.

France also is insisting that there be no more long delays before a definite position is taken. Semi-official spokesman summed up France's position as follows: "We are glad to make any concessions as to form or as to means of obtaining from Italy withdrawal of her forces in spain and the Balearic Islands, but we are more determined than ever to reopen the Spanish frontier if an agreement is not reached in the near future."

International Press Analyzes Meaning Of Roosevelt Plan

By the Associated Press

Comments from certain world capitals on President Roosevelt's address on foreign affairs were made known as follows, today:

Great Britain, taking the President's words as an offer of co-operation in the Far East, sought a formula to give force to his idea to "quarantine" the "contagions" of war.

The Cabinet, believing it had at least moral support of the United States, weighed emergency measures to stifle threats to peace in the Orient and in Europe where Spain's "international" civil war is the most immediate concern.

All sections of the press in London hailed the address as one of the most important ever made by an American President in time of peace but differed in interpreting it.

England

The authoritative Times said it thought he was defining an attitude, not a program.

"It will be for other machinery than that of the platform to explore and determine possible forms in which action could, at need, be concerted and the objects which it should seek," it said.

It added that the President's appeal to his own and other freedom-loving peoples to work together in defense of peace would meet deeper satisfaction nowhere than Great Britain and the Dominions.

The Daily Telegraph said it would be unbelievable that the leader of the American nation should utter such a warning and yet do nothing to avert threatened danger.

It asked:

"Will America take her share in such a concerted efforts which members of the League of Nations . . . have been making without the co-operation of the United States for many years past? . . . Moral indignation, experience has proved, will not be enough."

The labor organ, the Daily Herald, declared: "If Whitehall, instead of mumbling excuses, would put up some definite proposition to Washington, there would be a real chance for effective action."

The News Chronicle praised "the nobility of spirit which spoke through the mouth of the President of the United States." It devoted nearly the whole of its editorial page to the speech itself.

Germany

At Berlin, the German Foreign Office issued a warning to President Roosevelt today to "remember the shipwreck" of his predecessor, Woodrow Wilson,—commenting on the American President's appeal against aggressors in his Chicago speech yesterday.

Speaking through the official mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, the Foreign Office inquires sharply which nations Mr. Roosevelt was talking about in his Chicago speech.

"Mr. Roosevelt talked in very general terms about 'the sacredness of treaties' without distinguishing which treaties conform to international morality and which do not," the foreign office organ said.

Germans, the article continued, cannot be blamed for remembering Woodrow Wilson's efforts to initiate reform of international relationships according to the principle of justice and morality (through the League of Nations).

Wilson's authority, however, was "insufficient to make even partially effective the peace principles he proclaimed," said the foreign office newspaper.

If again a President of the United States, it continues, "lifts his voice in an attempt to influence—not to say intervene in world, and therefore European, affairs—one has the right to expect him to pick up the thread where Wilson dropped it."

Japan

At Tokyo, President Roosevelt's condemnation of aggression drew from Japan a flat refusal to halt her military machine in China in deference to world opinion.

One of Japan's highest naval officials, taking the President's Chicago speech as an obvious shaft at the Japanese military campaign in China, replied only with a promise the Japanese Empire will throw all her resources into the undeclared Sino-Japanese war.

"We cannot stay our hands out of respect for a world opinion formed on the basis of dispatches rewritten by Chinese governmental officials," he declared.

A Foreign Office spokesman officially answered the Roosevelt condemnation of aggressor nations with a warning that "peace will be difficult to maintain" if the demands of the "have not" nations are refused.

Madrid-Nanking

The two capitals, Madrid and Nanking, that are fighting enemies on opposite sides of the world viewed the President's words as threats to their foes.

The Socialist newspapers of Valencia, seat of the Spanish Government, rang with praise for "this mighty opinion" and rejoiced at the weight they expected it would carry in Geneva.

Mr. Roosevelt's entire speech was spread on the front pages of Madrid newspapers without comment but with the headlines, "Americans want peace: Roosevelt energetically condemns policy of invasion and fascist blackmail"; "Roosevelt accuses provocative nations."

In Nanking, a spokesman for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government declared the speech was "gratifying to China as evidence that America is emerging from isolationism and neutrality."

"Especially welcome," he said, "is Mr. Roosevelt's implied condemnation of Japan when he said 'without warning or justification civilians are being ruthlessly murdered.'"

China agrees with the President's statement that peace-loving nations must strive in concert to halt treaty violators. "But this must be done before it is too late. China hopes American public opinion soon will crystalize in some definite form, such as the enforcement of sanctions."

Italy

In Rome, the peace motif in the President's address was emphasized. Italian officials called attention to Premier Mussolini's recent speech in Berlin in which he expressed belief peace would result from his meeting with Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Italy's willingness to further negotiations with Britain to settle differences between them, Italian observers pointed out, was a good indication that Italy does not want war.

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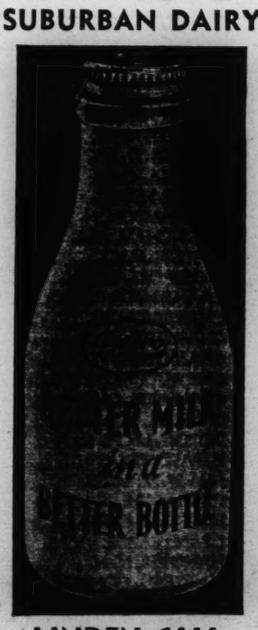

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Need a New Sofa or Chair ?
MODERNIZE AT MONITOR ADVERTISERS

Barton Sees N. Y. Barefoot If New Deal Ploughs Up Cotton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Manhattan voters are getting a business man's idea of how to be elected to Congress in the Republican-Fusion race which Bruce Barton, advertising specialist and author, is making to break the Democratic hold on the seventeenth congressional district. This seat in Congress was left vacant by the late Theodore Peyser, Tammany Democrat, who won it in the New Deal landslide of 1932 after a decade of Republican incumbency shared by Ogden L. Mills, who became President Hoover's Secretary of the Treasury, and Ruth B. Pratt, Republican National Committeewoman.

Mr. Barton never before has run for public office, but hopes to regain "national influence" for a district that has become "just one of 20 Tammany provinces." He expresses the conviction it is time for business men to go to Congress "and try to simplify things a little." In the national field his chief issues are the high cost of living and lavish federal spending; in the local field he is an aggressive supporter of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for continuation of non-partisan municipal rule.

The seat to which he aspires represents one of the wealthiest areas in the country, but 100,000 persons live in the district's stretch from Fourteenth to Ninety-eighth streets and offer plenty of the other side of living. Mr. Barton had devised an elaborate campaign prospectus until he began to talk to residents of the poorer neighborhoods in midtown Manhattan. Then he threw his streamlined plan out the window and decided "just to run" as a man whose district needed representation.

"There is a lot to be done—a lot that should be done to make it easier for people to live," he holds. "The cost of living is going through the roof.

"Silk-Stocking" District

"They call my district the 'Silk-Stocking District.' That is a joke, and not a funny joke, either. If Secretary of Agriculture Wallace doesn't stop plowing up cotton, it won't even be a cotton-stocking district. It will be a barefoot district.

"The money used to pay southern farmers not to raise crops and pork chops came out of New Yorkers' pockets. We give the Government 25 cents of every dollar it gets in taxes, and Mr. Wallace turns around and gives it to Texas or Alabama or Missouri. It is like that old game of put-and-take, but we do all the putting and representatives of southern states do all the taking.

"Nearly a month of every year's salary goes to Washington in taxes of some kind, and, in addition, taxes force up the price of things until the salaried worker, much less the poor, can't afford them.

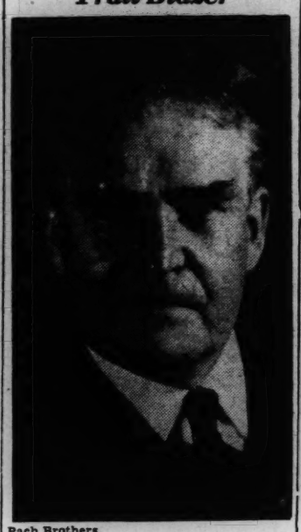
"There ought to be someone in Washington who will stand up on his hind legs and see that these people get a break. The waste and extravagance of the Federal Government must be checked."

Son of Preacher

Mr. Barton was born the son of a noted Tennessee mountain preacher and writer, and the steep road from the hamlet of Robbins to chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne has led to the top of the advertising and writing professions. He sold maple sugar and kitchen utensils to housewives to pay his way through Amherst College. He was a timekeeper in a Montana construction camp and held a $25-a-week editorial job that led to the sequence of managing editor of Good Housekeeping, assistant sales manager for P. F. Collier and Son, editor of Every Week, and so to the advertising business.

The seventeenth congressional district contributes generously to the nation's tax coffers, for it centers in the business and residential area of Park and Fifth avenues.

Trail Blazer



Pach Brothers

Bruce Barton
Republican-Fusion Candidate for Congress

Powers Await Anglo-American Stand on China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 6—Emboldened by President Roosevelt's Chicago speech, the Assembly Advisory Committee, besides denouncing Japan by name as an invader and a treaty-breaker, recommended on the proposal of Britain that the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact, together with other states interested in the Far East, should meet as soon as practicable to discuss means of bringing the Sino-Japanese conflict to an end.

This proposal which came before the full Assembly encountered some opposition, notably from Poland, which objected to the matter being taken out of the League's hands on the grounds that this was a dangerous precedent.

Similar objections were heard during the Nyon anti-piracy negotiations, and there is no doubt of a considerable body of opinion here, chiefly among the smaller states, which is vigorously opposed to the policy of sidetracking the League, which has developed since the sanctions debacle.

The conference of the Nine-Power Pact signatories which the Advisory Committee recommended is expected to be held in London at an early date and it is taken for granted that the Soviet Union will be invited to participate.

The Roosevelt speech has certainly raised the expectations of many here concerning the possibility of taking active measures to bring the conflict to an end, but the majority still holds that the first imperative necessity is to acertain whether the two great English-speaking states are both prepared to throw their whole weight into stopping further Japanese aggression.

What If Japan Acts?

A typical conversation overheard last night on this subject ran as follows: First speaker, "British Economist Keynes said that if these two states applied an economic boycott against Japan there are nine chances in ten that it would be successful."

Second speaker, "But suppose Japan replied to such a boycott by seizing Hong Kong so as complete the blockade of China and occupied the Netherlands Indies in order to obtain oil, what then?"

First speaker, "Oh, but she wouldn't dare." Second speaker, "That's what you think, but do you know?"

It can safely be assumed that following President Roosevelt's speech, Downing Street will institute inquiries in Washington to see how far concerted action is possible, having in view Mr. Roosevelt's categorical statement, "We are determined to keep out of war."

It has to be admitted that there are those here who think this statement knocks on the head any possibility of taking strong measures on the grounds that it means that if Japan were to threaten to fight, other countries would have to climb down.

Preoccupied With Spain

Meanwhile, the British as well as the French are getting more and more preoccupied with the Spanish situation. Following the Assembly's technical failure to pass the resolution condemning intervention in Spain, the Council has now taken the matter up and before ending its session last night passed a strong resolution against piracy in the Mediterranean.

But chief interest still centers round Franco-British efforts to persuade Premier Mussolini to talk about the withdrawal of volunteers. Disquieting indications have reached British circles here that despite the recent assurances of Renato Bova-Scoppa, Italian delegate at Geneva, to Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, about no further Italian re-enforcements being sent to Spain, a large number of Italian airplanes have actually reached Majorca.

Sentiment in British circles is definitely hardening against permitting Gen. Francisco Franco to win, but the extent to which Britain can afford to bring pressure to bear on totalitarian states either in Europe or in the Far East just now is considered doubtful, unless the United States is ready to throw its whole weight into the scale. The reaction of American public opinion to Mr. Roosevelt's speech is therefore awaited here with great interest.

World Trade Boom Seen In Anglo-American Pact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—A spokesman for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce said yesterday that an Anglo-American trade agreement would give a powerful impetus to world trade.

The spokesman, James A. Farrell, chairman of the Chamber's foreign commerce committee, asserted that such an accord "should express on the British side a future trade policy more in line with the non-discriminatory policy of the United States."

C.I.O. Man Tops A.F. of L. Choice In Detroit Vote

DETROIT, Oct. 6 (AP)—The candidate indorsed by the Committee for Industrial Organization and the present city clerk, nearly complete official returns showed today, will be the two nominees for mayor of Detroit in the Nov. 2 election.

They defeated the man favored by the American Federation of Labor as well as two others who trailed far behind.

Richard W. Reading, the city clerk, led the five candidates in yesterday's nonpartisan primary and the second place went to Patrick H. O'Brien, the C. I. O. indorsee, who said during the campaign that "Labor must seize the reins of government in Detroit and every other American city."

Early Returns Close

In the early returns Mr. O'Brien and John W. Smith, supported by the American Federation of Labor, were close, Mr. Smith starting off with an early lead. But as the returns from additional precincts were counted, the C. I. O. candidate moved ahead of the A. F. of L. choice and stayed there.

The remaining two mayoralty candidates never figured in the running. They were Clarence J. McLeod, a former Republican Congressman, and Ralph A. Philbrook, an attorney.

Mr. Reading was regarded as a "conservative," although the contestants had no party or other designation on the ballot for municipal offices. Mr. O'Brien is a Democrat and a former attorney-general of Michigan. Mr. Smith, now president of the City Council, is a former mayor and a former plumbers' union head.

Official Returns

The official tabulation of returns from 900 of the 918 precincts showed:

Reading	134,720
O'Brien	96,600
Smith	67,507
McLeod	19,178
Philbrook	1,219

More than half of the city's 611,000 registered voters cast ballots.

A fight between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. forces for seats on the City Council still was in prospect for next month's election, however, as each group apparently placed its men among the victorious 18. That number was chosen from the 66 candidates for the nine seats.

The A. F. of L. supported the six incumbents who sought re-election, and they topped the list with 900 precincts tabulated. They are Edward J. Jeffries Jr., Eugene I. VanAntwerp, John C. Lodge, William P. Bradley, Robert G. Ewald and John A. Kronk.

Jobless Census to Use 'Liberty Loan' Methods

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Some of the technique of the "Liberty Loan" campaigns of World War days will be revived, officials said Oct. 4 to assure national co-operation in the unemployment census next month. Schools, churches and public officials will be asked to carry out preliminary education campaigns. Help of labor, agricultural and industrial organizations also will be sought.

President Roosevelt, officials said, probably will launch the campaign with a "fireside chat" broadcasting an appeal for public co-operation. Postmen will take the census questionnaires to 31,000,000 homes on Nov. 16 and 17.

U. S. Public Opinion Backs Peace Move

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marked support for the policies expresed in President Roosevelt's Chicago speech on foreign affairs was manifested by many shades of American opinion today.

While those newspapers which lead the opposition to the Administration questioned whether the President might embark on a dangerous course, and demanded that he not exceed the wishes of the country in taking any action, many Republican individuals and newspapers nevertheless gave strong support to the address.

Notable among the latter was Col. Frank Knox, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency in the last election, who described the speech as "magnificent."

"We have just listened to a splendid and inspiring talk by President Roosevelt in which he talked on a subject on which there can be no division of attitude on the part of Americans," Colonel Knox said.

"We want no part of war in America, and President Roosevelt recognizes his obligations. We would be a cowardly nation, indeed, if we did not tell the world what we thought of undeclared war. The President's speech was magnificent."

Search for Real Meaning

The New York Times (Independent Democratic) said that at the least, the President "has expressed the deep moral indignation which is felt in this country against policies of ruthlessness and conquest." However, the Times noted that the specific steps which the President will choose to carry out his words remain to be selected, and that his text "will be searched to the last degree for its possible implications."

The Herald Tribune (Republican), declared that Mr. Roosevelt made nothing more than "an appeal for a popular emotional mandate to the President to take whatever course in our international relations seemed to him best."

The Los Angeles Times (Republican), went far in its support of the President's speech. "In any effort that does not involve the United States in active hostilities, or commit us to a dangerous course of action, public opinion in this country will heartily support the President. This utterance . . . shows the President at his best."

The Boston Herald (Republican), says: "Crusade if you must; but for the sake of several millions of American mothers, confine your crusading to the continental limits of America!"

The San Francisco Chronical (Independent Republican), praises the "soundness of the President's views," and said that the President spoke truthfully when he said that mere negative warning is not enough "when bully nations flout their neighbors."

The Washington Past (Independent), said that the President has only to make explicit his assurances, and the trend of world affairs will turn toward peace for the first time since 1931.

The Cincinnati Enquirer (Independent), called the address gratifying.

The Baltimore Sun (Independent Democrat), termed the speech "admirable" and said that although the task ahead of the President is hard, it should not, on that account, be shirked.

Mexican Farm Children Get Circulating Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—More than 200 textbooks, readers and fiction volumes have been sent by the state government here to swell the stacks at the recently established circulating library for children of Mexican farmers and farm workers.

A circulating library for the farmers and their wives is also being augmented by many contributions of books and periodicals.

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MERCHANTS & MINERS Line

Delicious coffee—free of harmful stimulation
It's caffeine that makes coffee a stimulant. Without this habit-forming ingredient, coffee is still as hearty and fragrant as ever, for caffeine adds not a jot to the flavor.
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Kellogg's KAFFEE HAG Coffee (97% CAFFEINE REMOVED)
(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

NOW— THE ROYAL BLUE THE COLUMBIAN 2 STREAMLINERS
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE WASHINGTON
New in design . . . in decorations . . . in appointments! The *only* streamlined trains between New York and the Nation's Capital! Reflecting today's most advanced travel ideas in comfort and convenience. *Completely Air-Conditioned.*
Streamlined ROYAL BLUE featuring:
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EASTBOUND
Lv. Washington 3:45 P.M.
Lv. Baltimore (Mt. Royal Sta.) 4:28 P.M.
Ar. New York (42nd St. Sta.) 8:15 P.M.
WESTBOUND
Lv. New York (42nd St. Sta.) 8:00 A.M.
Ar. Baltimore (Mt. Royal Sta.) 11:57 A.M. (Camden Sta.) 12:01 P.M.
Ar. Washington 12:42 P.M.
EASTBOUND
Lv. Washington 10:30 A.M.
Lv. Baltimore (Camden Sta.) 11:08 A.M. (Mt. Royal Sta.) 11:14 A.M.
Ar. New York (42nd St. Sta.) 3:10 P.M.
WESTBOUND
Lv. New York (42nd St. Sta.) 3:55 P.M.
Ar. Baltimore (Mt. Royal Sta.) 7:57 P.M. (Camden Sta.) 8:01 P.M.
Ar. Washington 8:42 P.M.
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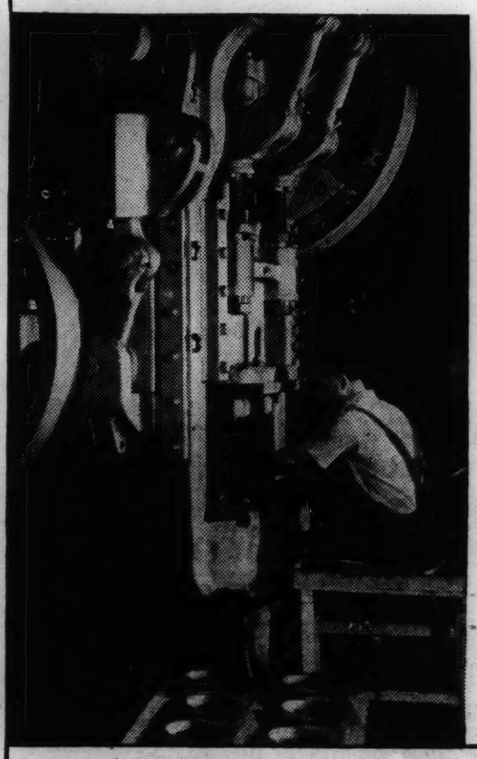
NEW ENGLAND LEADS THE NATION
in manufacture of silver

Chalice made in Boston by Joseph Foster (1760-1839) formerly used in the church on Brattle Square. It is now in the possession of Boston's Museum of Fine Arts.

EVER since colonial days Yankee silversmiths have hammered out leadership for New England in a great industry. Today over half of the nation's silverware is made by the skilled hands of New England workmen.
This bank has enjoyed close association with the industry since its early days. Among its active customers in 1784, the year of its founding, were Paul Revere, John Coburn, Joseph Foster and Daniel Parker, all eminent silversmiths of the period. The early records penned more than a hundred and fifty years ago, revealing the transactions of Paul Revere and the others, are still in the possession of this bank.
New England is fortunate today in the continuing vigor of this pioneer industry, employing thousands of expert craftsmen. Many of them represent the third and fourth generations of silversmiths. And we are fortunate in the splendid collections of early New England silver, which stand as a permanent memorial to our early craftsmen. Many of these are to be seen at Boston's Museum of Fine Arts.
You are cordially invited to visit an exhibition of colonial silver, kindly loaned by Hollis French, Esq., now on display in the 1784 room on the Vault Floor of the Head Office, 67 Milk Street. Hours 9 to 4 daily and 9 to 11.30 Saturdays.
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1937
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

10 for Every Council Post Entering New York Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Aspirants for the New York City Council, with which the new charter will replace the Board of Aldermen in January, were nearing the 300 mark today as the board of elections continued to list the nominating petitions filed just before the deadline last midnight.

There will be one seat for every 75,000 votes cast in each borough, or not more than 25 councilmen, according to present estimates, so that the number of entrants indicates more than 10 candidates for every place.

This voting will be by paper ballot, initiating not only the experiment of a new legislative body but the proportional representation method, whereby the voter may indicate not only his first choice, but his second, third, or fourth preferences, or as far down the list as he cares to go, to the end of getting a more representative list of legislators than was possible under the system of party labels.

The innovation, which was voted by popular referendum last fall, has introduced an unusual caliber of citizen into the field of candidates as compared with the political machine types which have characterized the Tammany-dominated aldermanic body.

Among the Candidates

The candidates include William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Citizens' Union; Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, director of Greenwich House; B. Charney Vladeck, general manager of the Jewish Daily Forward; Robert K. Straus, holder of several New Deal adiministrative posts and son of the late Ambassador to France, and Harry W. Laidler of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Others are Edward Corsi, one-time Commissioner of Immigration; Mrs. Frances Deutsch; Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers' Union; Frank S. Hackett, educator; Salvatore Ninfro, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Joseph A. Marck, civil engineer and surveyor; Mrs. Webster F. Williams, women's club leader, and Nathaniel P. Clough, college instructor.

Among the Democrats today the emphasis was on harmony following a "reunion" dinner at the Democratic National Club last night. The chief speaker was Senator Royal S. Copeland, who lost out to Jeremiah T. Mahoney in the Democratic primary and to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in the Republican.

Pleads for Mahoney

The Senator urged his Republican supporters to vote for Mr. Mahoney on Nov. 2, saying that discriminating members of this party could not help recognizing the "perfect absurdity of the followers of Alexander Hamilton, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge trailing off behind the Communists, Socialists, Radicals and Reds making up the motley crew of Mayor LaGuardia's army."

More than 400 prominent Democrats attended the dinner. A noticeable absentee, however, was Alfred E. Smith, who has remained out of the picture since the crushing primary defeat of Senator Copeland, whom Mr. Smith is credited with having propelled into that fight.

Mr. Mahoney's nomination by the newly formed "Trade Union Party" which filed its petitions last night, was attended today by the switch of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, from the Fusion to the Mahoney camp.

Meanwhile, low registration figures through the second day of enrollment week continued to spur good government groups in their effort to get out a vote comparable to that of 1933, the last mayoralty year. Last night's count brought the total thus far to 609,700 registrants, or 37,389 lower than for these opening days four years ago. The registration booths will be open from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. each night until Saturday, when voters may enroll from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Milk Price Fixed In New York City

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP) — The metropolitan milk distributors' bargaining agency today supported the proposed "milk diversion" plan of the co-operative producers' agency, aimed at maintaining established prices for milk agreed upon by the two groups.

The scale for milk, negotiated by the producers' and distributors' agencies was $2.35 for September and this was renewed for October. The producers' group proposes to use pressure on dairymen to divert milk from New York City dealers who refuse to pay upstate dairymen established prices for milk.

Distributors had said that a number of individual producers were cutting prices to individual dealers who were not members of the distributors' bargaining agency.

U. S. and Canada to Swap Tax Data on Their Citizens

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt promulgated new regulations today providing for the exchange of tax information between this country and Canada. The regulations were issued in line with a treaty providing exchange of data.

At a recent congressional inquiry into tax avoidance and evasion, Treasury witnesses testified the exchange would help seal tax loopholes.

Under the rules, the Treasury will send Canada duplicates of tax returns filed by Canadians deriving income from this country. Canada will send the Treasury copies of returns filed by Americans there.

Library Association Sees America Reading

Books and Chance to Read Them for Folks Far From Town

Upper Left—Calumet City Public Library
Lower Left—Elmwood Park Residents Have Model Building
Upper Right—Reading Room, Calumet City
Lower Right—Oak Lawn People Get Along With Remodeled Barn

Books Put in Reach of Remote U. S. Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some 15 little noses are mushed up against a plate glass window which was once the front of a tavern in a small Illinois community. The youngsters peer in, to get their introduction to the village library—a novelty in the town.

Though welcomed by the neatly smocked librarian, the boys and girls edge through the door hesitantly, for they have never visited a public library before. Bright jacketed books lure them on. They forget to take off their hats, and want to bring along the pup, and even roll in on their skates; for how should they be expected to know library decorum having never learned it?

Calumet City, on the southern fringe of Chicago, is made up of steel workers and onion growers, and is one of more than 90 locations where libraries are being established in Illinois. It is an effort to get books out to the rural areas and to begin to reach those nearly 2,000,000 people in the State without library service.

It is a part of the movement whereby the Federal Government, the State Library Extension division and the community combine to supply books to the entire population. Reports are coming in to the American Library Association from states where this kind of progress is being made. Mississippi, Michigan, and Illinois, it appears, are leading in the move to get out to the byways and distant points, as well as to the under-privileged fringes of large cities, where people have been muddling along with no libraries.

Out in cotton plantations and on houseboats on the Mississippi, up in the frozen peninsula of Michigan, down in the less fertile soil of southern Illinois, and in crossroads villages, the librarians are slowly, steadily taking books to the rural citizen.

Are these people glad? They turn out full force to help along the library, find a vacant store or barn where the books can be housed, and then crowd in to register and take home their first volumes. Seventeen little libraries have already been established in Cook County along outside of Chicago in the last year by the Women's and Professional Division of the WPA, with the sponsorship of the Illinois Library extension division and with the aid of some organization in each community.

In Calumet City, where the tavern was turned into a library, less than a year ago there are recorded an average of 250 new registrations a month, and the youngsters stream in every week, to listen to the story hour. The interior of the building has been cheerfully furnished with orange-colored onion bags made into curtains, with tables built by WPA workers, and with shelves for the books.

In Elmwood Park, a suburban area having some 15,000 population, a vacant real estate office was obtained. The WPA crew of carpenters went in and built tables, shelves and other equipment. The children's room was outgrown in three months and the story hour is now held in the City Hall for three shifts of children. Some 2700 books are circulated each month. Convinced of the advantage of the library, the citizens voted a public tax to perpetuate what the WPA had inaugurated, it was said.

A one-room barn was donated by a big-hearted citizen in the town of Oak Lawn. A new cement floor, walls to imitate pine, and oil stove and shelves were installed by interested citizens. The community keeps up the place while the State Library Division helps supply books, and WPA furnishes the personnel.

It is reported that in the Michigan peninsula, people are so eager to have books from the little rural libraries that in one community the patrons come into the village on Saturday night on snowshoes to get enough books to last them until they can make another trip. In one community more than 250 people arrive for the story hour, although the census gives 149 as the population.

A houseboat library is serving a colony of 50 fishermen floating up and down the Mississippi. Current news talks for men and women who cannot read or write are given.

Tests Double Reading Time, Librarians Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6—Educators are realizing today the great possibilities in improvement of the reading technique of students and are doing considerable experimental work in that field, Prof. E. S. Jones of the University of Buffalo told this morning's session of the Convention of the New York Library Association.

The delegates came to the University of Buffalo for the session and were welcomed here by Chancellor Samuel P. Capen.

Dr. Jones revealed that in experiments conducted at the University of Buffalo with 40 students having poor high school records it was found possible to double the reading time of 10 of the group within three weeks. Special drills were given the students, their reading was watched closely and timed, and they were reminded constantly that they could go faster. They were told to keep their eyes in the middle two-thirds of the lines; that it was unnecessary to go to the edges, and about double line reading.

Questioning Attitude

"In addition to creating speed, we inspired a more questioning attitude as they read, so that they would get more from the text," Dr. Jones said. "We found, however, that improving comprehension is much more difficult than improving accuracy."

Dr. Dean Carpenter, dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Buffalo, spoke on "Government Documents, Their Uses and Abuses," holding that they were a most important source of information on economic and social questions and should be catalogued and utilized as a regular part of social science work.

"The last few years have seen enormous multiplicity of governmental agencies issuing important material, so it requires a specialist to keep in touch with it, to maintain the library files up to date," he asserted.

"The system of governmental depositories for documents is obsolete and every governmental department should keep all recognized libraries on the mailing list for publications of general interest and usefulness."

Awards to Be Made

Tonight the delegates will assemble at dinner in the Niagara Hotel, Niagara Falls, for their scholarship and literary program. Awards of merit for outstanding work during the past year will be made as follows:

Communities under 10,000—Miss Stella C. Norton, librarian of the Saranac Lake Free Library, for taking books to house-bound readers and for the multiplicity of other services successfully undertaken to bring readers to the library.

Communities 10,000-30,000 — Mrs. Viarda C. Brubeck, librarian of the Dunkirk Free Library, for the many evidences of originality and achievement in extension activities.

Communities 30,001 to 100,000—Miss Esther Greene and Miss Marie D. Loizeaux of the New Rochelle Public Library, jointly for organizing the beach library and playground libraries.

Communities Over 100,000—Miss Freida F. Gates, assistant librarian of the Syracuse Public Library, for originating and organizing work with shut-ins through the Works Progress Administration.

College, Normal and Special Libraries—Mrs. Ann H. O'Brien, librarian of the Scotia Public Library, for organizing library work throughout Schenectady County.

Problems Conference Ends As Roosevelt Message Is Heard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—President Roosevelt, by radio from his special train in Cleveland, brought to a close the New York Herald Tribune conference, at which several thousand clubwomen heard his policies sharply criticized and glowingly praised.

President Roosevelt's message was that while discussion is helpful it should be supplemented by intensive travel to know the country better. For this, he recommended a second-hand car, a flannel shirt, stops only in places where the cost of room and bath is $2 and under, and talks with gasoline station men, small restaurant keepers, farmers and fellow travelers.

Neither war nor attempted isolation provides adequate defense, Francis B. Sayre, assistant secretary of state, told the conference, and he urged as means to attain peace the liberalization of world trade, elimination or reduction of excessive trade barriers, a constant and powerful pressure throughout the world against force and upholding of "practicable, civilized standards of international conduct."

Helped to Prevent

Reviewing the Spanish situation, Edwin Borchard of Yale University stated that the mere thought that the United States might take a hand abroad is an unsettling factor in Europe and has helped largely to prevent a sensible conclusion of conflict there.

Similarly Clyde Eagleton of New York University urged that application of neutrality legislation would produce as many complications as now exist in the Chinese-Japanese situation and would encourage not only Japan but other states to further aggression.

Leonard Lawson of Hobart College expressed the belief that war might be outlawed in the present generation, and Capt. Victor A. Cazalet of England said that now that other nations have refused to follow England's disarmament policy she is arming again to make any potential aggressor hesitate before taking the risk of war.

Situation of Youth

Representing youth Collier Young and Miss Helen Morton declared that young people do not want war. Mr. Young pointing out that "zealous, daily performance of duty as a citizen might very easily save the painful later duty of a soldier," and Miss Morton saying that youth is divided on how to obtain peace and that portions of it are indifferent, "living out their day's life in a round of football games and fraternity dances."

Business men, as well as farmers and consumers, should favor the ever normal granary, said Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. He labeled the plan as "labor's best insurance against unemployment and therefore the farmer's best insurance of an adequate city market."

United States Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York defended the wages and hours bill as a "shield from the destructive competition of the sweatshop" and something "to brighten the weary lives of thousands too weak to protect themselves."

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former administrator of the NRA, assailed the bill as solving nothing whatever of the serious problems demonstrated by NRA, and "a colossal blunder," leading to "one-man government and the end of our traditional system of constitutional government."

New Jersey G. O. P. Raps Black

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6—New Jersey Republicans today launched their gubernatorial campaign with a platform stretched here and there to meet objections by certain leaders and in a separate resolution strongly criticized President Roosevelt's "tampering" with the Supreme Court and his appointment of Senator Hugo L. Black as associate justice of the United States high tribunal.

While they refused to make the censure of the President, proposed by George C. Warren Jr. of Summit, a plank in their platform, it was adopted by a vive voce, vote as follows:

"We denounce the efforts of President Roosevelt to tamper with the personnel of the Supreme Court and to render that great judicial body subservient to his will. We believe that the members of this court, the last bulwark of the liberties of a free people, should be free from intolerance and class and racial prejudices, and we do not believe that President Roosevelt's appointee to this court, Justice Black, measures up to the requirements of the American people for this important judicial position."

After the platform was adopted without his pronouncement against the "New Deal" and the appointment of Justice Black, Mr. Warren, under personal privilege, declared he was "astounded at the failure to condemn the national administration." In view of the adoption of the platform by unanimous vote, he declared that "the steamroller is in effect here today."

"Have we gone radical and new deal," he asked. "If we are going to cater to 'new dealers' we should let the Republican voters know. I think we shall hear from some Republicans in this state. It appears our leaders today have gone new deal."

Mr. Warren had aspirations for the Republican gubernatorial nomination before a candidate was picked at the primaries.

After his amendment was voted down, the platform was adopted without a dissenting vote, with but a single change. This, proposed by State Senator Charles E. Lozeaux of Union, rapped "the New Deal federal policy of borrowing millions of dollars and piling up a staggering deficit," in contrast to the state administration, in which the state debt was reduced more than $25,000,000. The pronouncement stressed the cost of the last year of Gov. A. Harry Moore's second term as $164,995,000, as comparing it with $123,692,000 in the 1936-37 fiscal year under Governor Hoffman.

State Senator Arthur F. Foran, of Hunterdon County, was unsuccessful in an attempt to include in the platform a definite pronouncement against any diversion of highway money to relief or any other purpose. The plank proposed said diversion was not "a permanent program and such diversion will be discontinued as soon as circumstances will permit."

The Democratic State Convention, meeting simultaneously, ratified, after a brief session, the platform reported by its resolutions committee. Neither Frank Hague, Democratic boss of the Senate, nor Senator Moore, the Democratic candidate for Governor, attended the meeting.

Report Postponed On Champlain Waterway

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The Army Board of Engineers for rivers and harbors has decided to delay until after Oct. 31 its final report on the proposed St. Lawrence-Champlain-Hudson ship canal, Judge William E. Woollard said here.

Judge Woollard, executive chairman of the New York Stte Waterways Association, said he had been informed of the postponement by Frank S. Davis, of Boston, chairman of the special St. Lawrence committee of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. He said that Mr. Davis had received a letter from Lieut. Col. W. A. Snow of the Army engineers board agreeing to the delay "at the request of interests favoring the project."

Employees Work Better After Recess, Firm Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Ten-minute "recess" periods twice daily for 150 employees of the Morris Novelty Furniture Company of Martinsville have been found beneficial, it was said. Marked improvement in the quality as well as quantity of production has been shown, it was said. This plan was started some months ago by one or two southern industries, but the Morris firm is the first to inaugurate it in Henry county.

Parking Meters System Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Smaller cities may find parking meters desirable and profitable, but Baltimore has turned thumbs down upon them.

After an extensive study, which sent a Police Department safety engineer to Norfolk, Va., to investigate the use of meters there, Police Commissioner William P. Lawson has announced that in his judgment the devices should not be placed in operation here, and that appears to have ended the matter.

At least one Maryland city has a good word for the meters, however. In Cumberland, second largest city in the state and trading metropolis of Western Maryland, the meters have been in use for a year and have been found to be an aid to traffic.

Local Cut in Freight Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Baltimore Steam Packet Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and other carriers to reduce rates on freight shipped between Baltimore and contiguous points, and points by way of the Packet Company, Newport News, Va., or the Chesapeake and Ohio and its connections.

That worn-out *Rug* is no credit to you

SEE THE NEW RUG DISPLAYS AT MONITOR ADVERTISERS

1092 FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS STORES

726 DEPARTMENT STORES

Offer Monitor Readers Fall Decorating Service

You might get along for another year with the same rug if you move the furniture around to cover up the bare spots . . . but you'll feel happier with a new rug. The cheer it would add to your room would be reflected in your own smile. You can find just the rug you need at one of the stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France	Oct. 7	Plymouth	Oct. 13	Oct. 6 8:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 am
*Bremen	Oct. 8	Cherbourg	Oct. 14	Oct. 8 1:00 pm	Oct. 8 8:00 pm
‡Conti di Savoia	Oct. 9	Gibraltar	Oct. 15	Oct. 8 8:00 pm	Oct. 9 9:00 am
¶Amer. Shipper	Oct. 9	Liverpool	Oct. 18	Oct. 8 8:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 am
§Transylv'ia (Bos)	Oct. 9	Glasgow	Oct. 18	Oct. 9 8:00 am	No mail

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Oct. 16	Oct. 11 4:00 pm	Oct. 11 8:00 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Oct. 17	Oct. 12 4:00 pm	Oct. 12 8:00 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶Except Irish Free State and Scotland. §Irish Free State and Scotland.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Headlining Women's Interests in Many Lands

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Events Political and Social That Concern Us

Glimpses Into Several Countries of Europe Where Women's Interests Are at Stake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Dear Friend:

Several months have gone by—quite five, I think—since I have been able to give you any general news about the women of Europe. This month I will make amends. Here are some of the outstanding things that have been happening recently in the various countries.

Albania

In Albania, women are forbidden by law to wear the veil. The innovation is almost startling, but still more startling are innovations which seem about to follow. Rumor has it that polygamy is to be abolished, and that plans for the education of women—who are at present largely illiterate—are on foot. The driving force behind the reforms is said to be the Hungarian Countess Amalie Mikes, bride-to-be of the Albanian ruler. But who knows? Women are beginning to wake up.

Denmark

In Denmark, three women architects—two of them, Miss Karen Hvistendahl and Miss Ingeborg Schmidt, almost unknown, and the third, Miss Ragna Grubb, already famous as the architect of Women's Building in Copenhagen—have won the first prize offered by a Danish Building Society for the best plans for certain types of modern family apartments. The three, among over 600 competitors, submitted a joint plan for the apartments and the award was made by a jury consisting of prominent men architects and business experts. Danish women are also enthusiastic over the passage into law of legislation which will give the illegitimate child the same legal standing as the legitimate child. In Denmark henceforth the illegitimate child will have the right to know who his father is and to bear his name. He will also have the right to maintenance and to inheritance.

France

In France, a bill is afoot which will benefit the illegitimate child. According to its proposals, a special officer will be appointed to advise upon the education of the child who has not been recognized by both parents. The parent in charge will administer the child's property only in the role of a legal tutor and under the control of a formally appointed official tutor. Moreover, the Family Council will be replaced by a Board of Guardians in each Canton, which will be under the presidency of the Juge de la Paix. From among these guardians, the official tutor will be appointed.

Germany

In Germany, sharper lines of demarcation than heretofore are being drawn between the educational opportunities offered to boys and the educational opportunities offered to girls. Schools which adopt "humanistic" teaching programs are said to be no longer in favor for boys, and entirely closed to girls. Little chance is held out that, in future, girls will have access to the study of Latin and Greek—although such study is encouraged in the case of boys—and the deprivation is said to threaten serious consequences to women's chances of university training.

Netherlands

In Holland, Dr. Elisabeth Ribbius Peletier has been elected to the Senate. She is the only woman to hold a seat there. Dr. Peletier is the National Secretary of the Dutch Social Democratic Women's Movement and a well-known social worker.

Hungary

In Hungary, women are proud of a report made by Miss Irene Maria Kovács, the first woman Factory Inspector in Hungary. They consider this report the event of the year, because women have worked since 1909 for the appointment of Factory Inspectors of their own sex. Miss Kovács inspected, in her first year of work, 576 factories and workshops which, between them, employ over 20,000 workers. She says that more women factory inspectors are needed and believes that their appointment would have a fine effect upon the woman wage earner.

Irish Free State

In the Irish Free State, joint deputations, indignant speeches, fiery interviews, and a torrent of protesting letters have enlivened matters here. The women are up in arms against certain aspects of the new Draft Constitution. At the proclamation of the Republic in 1916 and in the Constitution of Saorstat Eireann in 1923, men and women were regarded as citizens of equal status and possessed of equal rights and opportunities. According to the new Constitution, women will be dispossessed of such status, and certain proposed clauses, taking note of "difference" in physical, moral and social capacities, suggest that women should be "protected" in a manner unthought of for men. The women of Ireland are united in their indignation. They are determined to leave no stone unturned in the effort to prevent their sex from being written into the new Constitution as inferior.

Latvia

Like the women of Denmark and France, women of Latvia are interested in an amendment to the Social Relief Law, which was adopted by the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers at the end of July. According to this amendment, a special Commission is to be authorized which will compel the father of illegitimate children or of the children of divorced couples to pay—should the mother apply for it—the alimony adjudicated by the Courts. Should the father refuse, the Commission can compel him to work and can deduct the required money from his earnings or, failing this, can imprison him in a penitentiary and, from his earnings there, recompense the mother and child.

Norway

In Norway, protests are being made by members of the Open Door Council that recruitment for the newly-made work of "post clerks" is being carried on among women only. The work is badly paid and possesses no chance of promotion. Moreover, it is offered only to women of no professional education. Post office women in Norway are unorganized except for a small representation in the mixed union, so the members of the O. D. I. have taken up their cause, demanding that in regard to the new openings there shall be no infringement of the existing equal conditions and that promotion for those holding them shall be made possible.

Italy

Women in Italy can avail themselves of "nuptial loans" which may be borrowed from the State and repaid either by cash or by the birth of a child a year. The money may be borrowed by couples of not more than 26 years of age, the minimum borrowing being £10, and the maximum £30. Ten per cent is deducted from repayments at the birth of each child. Childless couples pay a similar interest plus the capital. Civil servants receive a bonus and a rise in salary with every addition to their families.

Portugal

In Portugal, satisfaction is felt that three women now hold seats in the National Assembly. They are Dr. Maria Candida Parriera, a lawyer, Dr. Domitila de Carvalho, a doctor, and Dr. Maria Guardiola, a teacher. One woman sits in the Corporative Chamber—Madame Maria José Novais.

Sweden

From Sweden comes the news that, at a joint session of both Chambers of the Riksdag, the principle of equal pay has been accepted as between men and women teachers. Such equality will become progressively operative before 1942.

Switzerland

In Geneva, women are working from house to house, gathering signatures to a petition which demands a referendum on Woman Suffrage. . . . At the same time in Berne, the Municipal Council is suggesting that, should any of its employees be married to a wage earner, they will be asked to resign within a year or to abandon their wage-earning partners.

Yugoslavia

In Yugoslavia, women welcome the new law on minimum salaries which aims at the protection of the worker against exploitation. Especially will the measure be of assistance to women employees, and the National Council of Women, which has for long been vigilant in regard to the matter, is satisfied that a step—if only a small one—has been taken toward the establishment of equal pay for equal work.

Yours very sincerely,
PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

One of these "Continental News Letters" concerning women of Europe comes to you on the first Wednesday of each month.

© D. F. Eberhardt, From the Netherlands Railways

Here Is Where Mevrouw Comes to Market in Middleburg, the Capital of the Province of Zeeland in the Netherlands. To This Market-Place in the Shadow of the Imposing Old Town Hall Come the People From the Surrounding Countryside, Many of Them Dressed in Their National Costumes. The Sculptured Counts and Countesses That Adorn the Façade of the Late-Gothic Building Look Down on a Busy Scene Every Market Day, Perhaps a Symbol of the Ever-Linking of the Old With the Modern

Shopping With Mevrouw in the Netherlands

Will You Join Us in Accompanying a Dutch Housewife on Her Daily Round?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Middleburg, Netherlands

It was raining a little, a fine small rain, so my prudent hostess put on a neat pair of rubber boots—these are never far away from a Dutch front door—and together we started for the town.

In Middleburg, beautifully unchanged, as are so many of the provincial cities of the Netherlands, since the sixteenth-century, the rhythm of life is leisurely and pleasrunning meal)—the children rushing in to consume vast piles of "boterhams," the thick cut slices of bread and butter on which they spread jam or sugar, Myjnheer adding cheese, Mevrouw an egg, and the visitor what she wishes. The greengrocer's cart is drawn by a sturdy dog—The Dutch police keep careful watch over the well-being of these dogs which are licensed and are not permitted to be overloaded. There is earnest consultation over the fruit and vegetables; much counting out of small coins from the leather purse, for Mevrouw, like most Dutch housewives, pays her tradespeople daily, and the ten cent piece, the "dubbltje," is in great demand.

Fruit and vegetables, like most other articles of food in Holland, are dear, and the general cost of living seems high to foreign visitors, yet Holland exports vast quantities of vegetables and tomatoes to other countries from her market gardens with their well arranged "cloche" system for early growing. Today Mevrouw selects cauliflowers, with a sigh at their price: we have plenty of canned and bottled beans for dinner but the other is a treat, and the apples and plums selected from the cart are fine specimens.

We Call at the Butcher's

When we are in town we call at the butcher's, for Myjnheer expects his brother from a neighboring town for dinner. We decide on pork—a favorite dish in Dutch households—which is always well cooked with plenty of savory adjuncts. Then we adjourn to the delicatessen shop to select the lunch menu. There is plenty to choose from—sausages of all shapes and sizes, colors and flavors; fish, salt, pickled and fresh, ready cooked for the table; cheese of every variety; shrimps and pickles. The visitor is allowed to choose—a difficult task, but she decides upon a liver paste, a well-ripened Leidsche cheese (pale green in color and flavored with caraway seeds) and some pickled Bismarck herrings.

Now we visit the confectioner's, and here Mevrouw orders as a special treat, a fine "tortje" for tonight's dinner. She bakes of course too, "cookjes" and sponge cakes that are delicious, but the baker makes such superlative "tortjes" that she admits him as a rival, and the "tortje" is ordered for five o'clock. We also buy here our rye bread cut in thin slices and packed neatly in silver paper. It is of a sweeter type and paler than the German "Pumpernickel," which otherwise it closely resembles.

In the Kolonialwarenhuis

In the Kolonialwarenhuis we buy sugar, and the foreign visitor groans at its cost, the Dutch have as heavy duty on this necessary article of diet as they have on many others ranking as luxuries, so the "dubbltjes" which are so useful for the morning purchase at the door are here replaced by the florins from the brown leather purse.

We hurry back for lunch, for the children have been in school since eight o'clock and half-past twelve brings them back hungry. Perhaps there will be fried eggs, or on the days when the fish-wife comes in from Arnemijden with her great creels of fish hanging from the wooden yoke on her shoulders, there will be hot fish for lunch, but usually it is a "boterham" foundation with cheese, liver paste, and such like additions.

The Meisje's Big Event

In the house the afternoons seem very quiet: the children are at their lessons, Myjnheer is in his office, and Mevrouw sits sewing till it is time to drink tea. In the white tiled kitchen, the Meisje is busy preparing for the serious event of the day: six o'clock dinner which we eat in the autumn sunshine, that lights up the bright flowers on the table and the heavy old unstarched damask which covers the long mahogany board. The silver is massive and plain; each member of the family has his or her own set of cutlery and even cup and saucer. Dinner is plain but very good: a clear soup with tiny dumplings in it, the roast pork with excellent gravy supplemented by apple sauce and mealy white potatoes and the cauliflowers bought today, with the triumph of the baker's art, the splendid "tortje" as the finale.

After dinner the children play in the garden, Myjnheer talks with his brother and Mevrouw has her English lesson from a young Dutch girl who has spent a year in an English family. Nine o'clock sees the family gathered round the tea-table once again. There is a little music from the radio and, then Lang Jan strikes the hour with his melodious voice that Middleburg has heard for so many centuries. Another peaceful, happy day is over and the household sleep in the quiet of the old-world town.

E. C. DAVIES

© Donald McLeish, London

Zeeland Girls in the Ancient Cloisters of the Old Abbey at Middleburg

Peanut Time In the Deep South

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Boiled green pinders! Boiled green pinders!" cries the ragged barefoot lad at the railroad stations and crossroads in the back country of Georgia.

"Boiled green peanuts! Boiled green peanuts!" cries his Georgia city cousin, as he treads the streets of the larger Georgia cities, for this is peanut picking time in the deep South.

Pinders, goobers and peanuts, as they are called in various sections of the country, are raised in great quantities throughout Georgia both for food for human beings, and also to fatten hogs on, producing grand peanut-fed ham.

Everyone knows the roasted or parched peanut, but only a small section of the United States knows the delicacy of the green boiled peanut. A dish fit for kings and epicures, it tickles the palate of the high and the lowly, it is relished by all from the knee high toddler to the ancient great-granddad.

Peanut boilings of an evening are like what the old fashioned taffy-pull used to be. It is a gathering of all the neighborhood. In rural sections, about sundown, half a dozen young folks repair to the nearby peanut field armed with rakes. Hill after hill of peanuts are raked up in a short time. The peanuts are pulled from the plant, washed and put on to boil in a big syrup kettle of salted water. A bushel or so of peanuts are boiled, and by eight o'clock 40 or 50 have gathered round the farmyard and everyone, armed with a big paper plate of boiled pinders, starts munching. You just do not stop, either, till every last peanut is gone.

So if you want to have a typical American experience, just treat your self to a bag of fresh boiled green pinders the next time you are in the deep South in peanut-picking time!

Soft Ginger Cookies

Sift
3 cups flour, measure and sift 2 times with
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon and
3 teaspoons ginger. Cream
1 cup fat and
1 cup sugar thoroughly. Beat in
1 egg and
1 cup molasses. Add the dry ingredients alternately with
1 cup sour milk. Drop by teaspoon on greased baking sheet allowing space between cookies as they spread while baking. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 10 to 15 minutes.
Yield: 8 dozen.

Through the Editor's Window

While Threading a Loom

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As, carefully, the weaver draws each thread
Straight from its source and through the heddle's eye
To gear it to the harness, swiftly tied; and
Ever as she turns to printed chart, ready
If erring, to untread the warp
And draw it through again . . .

So may we in obedience, Father, seek
To draw our threads straight through the loom of life,
Marking the pattern surely, ever willing
Swift to refer to Thee to chart the way
Of each long line so intricately laid.

And thus, in treadling the seamless cloth,
May we in prayer weave perfectly and clear
The pattern of our days to Thy design.

A Wednesday Column

How Fabrics Speak

Chats on Self-Styling—3

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each type of fabric has particular roles to play in the wardrobe repertory. Each is cast with reference to three attributes: Ability to express the occasion when the costume will be worn. Ability to express the idea of the designer. Ability to express the character of the person wearing it.

Such flimsy materials as voiles, chiffons and tulles suggest parties and festive occasions. Although some daytime fabrics, such as broadcloth, for instance, and even knitted goods, have been carried over into evening fashions, voiles, chiffons and tulles have never yet been so dealt with as to become appropriate for tailored office frocks, and one believes they could hardly be so handled. The designer employs them for romantic silhouettes, graceful in motion. They are kindest to the slim and lovely figure for they must be used voluminously, thus enlarging the outline. Moreover, in those sections where they are left flat they are very revealing of the body contours and if these are bumpy these fabrics say so.

Wools in their many weaves and mixtures express daytime occupations by the neatness and precision with which they can be tailored. The designer chooses them for slim silhouettes, and meticulous detailing, and for pliant drapery in seasons when the dressmaker touch is apparent in tailoring. They are the most universally becoming of fabric classifications because they hang somewhat heavily and, unless swathed, fall a little free of the body and can be so draped as to flatter its good points and disguise those that are less than perfect. For large women and small women alike they can be so handled as to develop type attractively.

Silks, satins and velvets have usually been associated with important events and elegance. However, of late they have been carried over into the informal day. Silks in certain weaves are entirely appropriate for office wear in spring and summer, though less so in fall and winter—except for blouses. Velvet has entered sports wear, owing largely to the manufacture of crush-resistant transparent rayon velvet, and to insistent promotions. Silks and rayons are amenable to any silhouette and transparent velvet shirs and drapes softly. Nevertheless, velvet, like all high-pile fabrics, enlarges the figure.

All fabrics with thick piles, rough surfaces, large patterns, and glossy textures should be avoided by women who wish to appear slimmer than they are—or even as slim. The short, stout woman in particular needs to avoid all these qualities in a material. She will appear larger in satin than in taffeta or faille; larger in clokys, in cobblestone, tree-bark, tufted and nubby weaves than in alpaca, bengaline, georgette, flat crepe, jersey and challis types.

I. C.

Another Chat in Self-Styling Will Follow Soon.

I WORK IN AN Office... LANGLOW-GRAGG
Entertaining Instructive
If you work in an office you should read, I Work In An Office. Postpaid $1.00 or a card will bring it C. O. D.
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CONCORDANCE MARKER
New "MARK-UR-LINE" Device
facilitates use of concordance. Price $1.00. State concordance size. Agents wanted. R. R. Dis. Money refunded if not satisfied.
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Honey Skin Food
A nourishing, refining night cream
Nature's own beautifier.....$1.50
LIQUID BEAUTY—Day and evening beautifier and powder base. Excellent for men after shaving.....$1.50
DEEP PORE CLEANSER.....$1.25
Money Refunded if Returned in 10 Days
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Introductory Offer
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MAKE MORE MONEY
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LESSONS PRACTICAL OR BY MAIL
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We Sell All Supplies. Write for Booklet.
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30 for $1 POST PAID
No better hair nets made at any price
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. Gray, White or Lavender, 15 for $1.
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FOR CHRISTMAS
you cannot surprise your children or friends more, than by giving them a beautiful pair of VOLENDAM
WOODEN SHOES
deliciously filled with Hopjes (candy). Size 9-13 $1.95; 1-4, $2.45. Men-Women, $2.95, POSTPAID world over. Order now, and send money order to Mr. I. NERDEN, Wouwermanstraat 38b, Amsterdam, Z.
P. S. Ask for a booklet with 100 enthusiastic letters from delighted Monitor readers.

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"Foundettes" BY MUNSING Wear
WITH THE
Bando-Lure
A bandeau innovation that uplifts, supports and rounds the bust in the
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At last! A foundation with a bandeau top that fits small, and full figures alike! It is Bando-lure, exclusive with "Foundettes" by Munsingwear. Bando-lure uplifts bust lines comfortably to the flattering new high—gives a long slender torso—enables all types to wear the "molded" styles. "Foundettes" by Munsingwear of two-way stretch Lastex come in full-length foundations, girdles, pantie-girdles and separate Bando-lure bandeaux.
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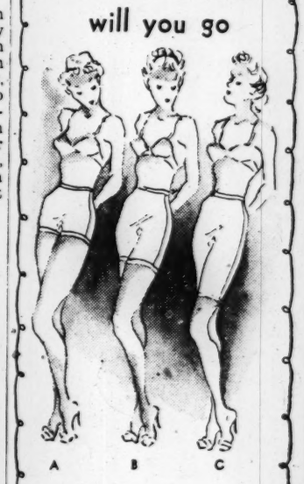
To What Length will you go

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"Banded Pant"—perfect for sports—generally worn without a girdle—very snug!
(B)
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(C)
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● Wine, green, red cedar, blue and bright Windsor tan all have staunch supporters among the Fall Enna Jetticks. Rally to the colors with them—gaily, comfortably—matching or contrasting with your costumes.
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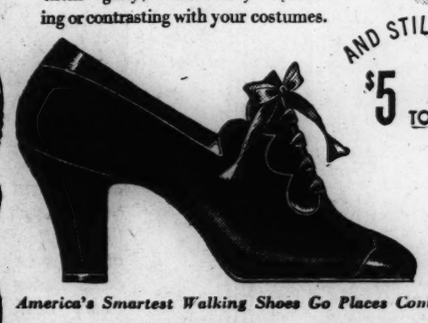
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
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ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

Far East Conditions Keep Trans-Pacific Radio Busy

News of Radio

Belying their apparent detachment from the war situation in the Far East, the transpacific transmitting and receiving telephone stations of the Bell System, remotely located at Point Reyes and Dixon, Calif., have literally been the "mouth" and "ears" of diplomacy and business between the United States and Asia.

These two stations are both the "jumping off" and reception points for transpacific conversations to Tokyo and are also a link to the domestic land system to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

In Tokyo, for instance, a diplomat picks up his desk telephone, asks the operator for his colleague in Washington and in a very short space of time is conversing with him—and with, apparently, little knowledge of the processes involved in bringing his voice to him.

In Tokyo the land telephone wires took the diplomat's voice to a transmitting station in Japan which hurled it across the Pacific (first "scrambling" it for privacy's sake) to Point Reyes, Calif., where the transpacific receiver is located. From there the voice was transferred to the land wires and "boosted" again for its transcontinental journey to Washington.

In Washington the answering diplomat's voice went across the country to San Francisco's "overseas" switchboard which relayed it to Dixon, Calif., where the voice was converted into radio energy for the trip across the Pacific. At Tokyo a government receiver caught the energy and once again transferred it to land wires.

In the process the two-way circuit is often more than 117 miles apart in contrast to the twisted cord which leads from one's phone to the street line. Separation of sending and receiving stations reduces interference. The Dixon transmitter is located 68 miles northeast of San Francisco and 117 miles eastward from Point Reyes, the receiver, located on the Pacific Ocean.

At Bolinas, Calif., the Radio Corporation of America also maintains its transpacific station which handles all code message traffic and radiocast relays from Japan to the United States.

The Dixon station also "talks" to Hawaii, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, and Shanghai, the latter circuit, however, severed by the present "war."

Television

William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, expressed himself as disappointed at the progress in television abroad on a recent return from Europe, according to a report in Motion Picture Daily.

"The public reaction in England is disappointing and the sale of receivers reflects that. There are less than 2000 sets despite the regular broadcasts over BBC," he said.

Among the most important drawbacks of television abroad, Mr. Paley said, are the cost of sets—from $350 to $400 in England—and the small size of the image.

Politicians Banned

With the approach of a federal election in Australia the Australian Broadcasting Commission has banned the use of its national chain of radio stations for broadcasting the speeches of politicians.

The first indication of the application of this policy was made in Queensland when Mr. W. Forgan Smith, the Premier of Queensland, was to have spoken at a jubilee ceremony of an Anglican church in Brisbane. Although the occasion had nothing whatever to do with politics, the commission's Brisbane station refused to broadcast the speech to be delivered by the Premier. The reason given for this action was that politicians used such occasions to impress their personality upon the people who listened and consequently there was a party political advantage to be gained.

Shortly after this incident, Brisbane's annual agricultural and pastoral exhibition was held and at the official opening Lord Gowrie, the Governor General; Mr. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister, and the Premier of Queensland were present. The commission notified the exhibition authorities that while it was prepared to broadcast the address of Lord Gowrie the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Premier of Queensland would not be broadcast. The exhibition authorities replied by banning the national station from the exhibition grounds.

The aid of the privately owned "B" class stations was enlisted and subsequently the national station and the exhibition authorities were able to make some sort of a compromise, although there was no backing down on the ban on politicians. The action of the commission was officially stated to be due to its desire not to have anything to do with warring political factions—in short, to remain non-political.

Radio Brevities

The Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago is getting ready for television. The directors of the company have called a special stockholders meeting for Oct. 26 to approve amendments to the company's articles of incorporation permitting broader participation in the fields of television, radiocasting and other fields of communication.

When television's "Theater of the Air" opens and pictures are transmitted by radio into homes in the New York area, residents of New Jersey will be in a most favored position with seats in the first row, center aisle, so to speak, Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith declared recently at Rutgers University. Northern New Jersey, he said, was in direct line with the television transmitting antenna on top of the Empire State Building.

The governing board of the Pan American Union will hold a special meeting in Washington on Oct. 15 to inaugurate a new series of educational and cultural radio programs designed for listeners in Latin America. The new series is being undertaken jointly by the Union and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation's station, W1XAL, Boston. The programs will be heard every Friday at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, on the frequencies of 6.04 megacycles (for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean), and 15.25 megacycles (for South America).

Radio has been enlisted by the peace officers of the plains states of the United States to break up motorized cattle rustlers. At La Junta, Colo., and Dodge City, Kan., area transmitting stations radiocast bulletins to radio-equipped police cars in Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas. Thefts are reported to the tri-state network and police there believe this will prevent the sale of stolen cattle.

A. D. H.

Do Orphans Have Mothers? Ask U. S. Letter Answerer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—One of the nation's super diplomats is a man you probably never heard of—W. T. Scott, the Government's let-the-folks-down-easy man.

Mr. Scott, head of the Site Privilege Unit, has to pass on 200-odd cases monthly involving federal property.

"A sense of humor helps," laughed Mr. Scott, who works for the supervising architect of the Treasury. He sends polite answers to letters like these:

A man from the Southwest wanted to commemorate the 13 original states. The list he sent in for approval included Oklahoma and Texas.

An ex-soldier from the Mid-West, saying he was an orphan, asked for permission to operate a newsstand on federal property.

"P. S.," he added, "I am the main support of my mother, sister and brother."

An earnest letter came from a man who wanted the Government to erect a monument to the memory of his "histerical ancestors."

A traffic director wanted permission to place a sign 30 feet by 16 feet on a post office corner to show how dangerous the corner was.

Mr. Scott gets many requests to place advertising on federal property. On being told "no," an ambitious merchant submitted a second proposal, which he declared carried no advertising. It would read:

"This building was erected by the U. S. Government. This sign donated by ——— & Co., dealers in shoes, groceries and clothing."

Plane Sales at Highest Tide

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—In the eight-month period ended Sept. 1, largest from a sales standpoint in the history of the industry, American airplane and motor manufacturers filled orders worth $71,723,589, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America announces.

"The figure included almost $30,000,000 for military airplanes and engines, slightly less than $10,000,000 in excess of sales in the same categories for the first eight months of 1936. The amounts were not detailed to show foreign and domestic deliveries.

Sales on both commercial and military airplanes, engines and parts for the year 1936 up to Sept. 1 amounted to $42,311,536.

Leighton W. Rogers, president of the chamber, said 1613 commercial airplanes were sold in the first eight months of this year as against 1007 for the same period in 1936. Unit sales of military aircraft dropped slightly, from 486 last year to 447 this year, in spite of the boost in dollar value.

Military engine sales, however, mounted from 1100 to 1321 units, and commercial engine sales jumped from 1776 units to 2962. The value of airplane and engine "spares" or parts was placed at $17,403,959 as against $9,424,419 in the same period of 1936.

The total estimated sales of aircraft, engines and spares for the entire year 1937 were placed at $110,000,000, or 45 per cent above 1936, the industry's record year to date for deliveries.

"Every month this year, starting with January," said Mr. Rogers, "has exceeded the previous month in dollar volume of deliveries."

The announcement said the industry was not burdened with inventories of finished products, the volume of deliveries in the eight months being slightly higher than production.

Hughes Donates Window In Memory to Father

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes in a letter to the Rev. Elbert E. Gates Jr., pastor of the West Baptist Church, announced the gift of a memorial window to be placed in the sanctuary of the church in memory of his father, the Rev. David C. Hughes, one time pastor of the church.

Chief Justice Hughes' letter, made public by the Rev. M. Gates, said "while I was but a small boy when we lived in Oswego, I have a vivid memory of the church, and my father always set great store by what he had been able to accomplish during his pastorate."

The Rev. Mr. Hughes was pastor of the church for three years from 1866 to 1869 when the present church was built.

A Salesman is a Service Man, under

The Howard One Price Plan

Made by the highest skilled Union tailors

HOWARD SUITS
Topcoats, Overcoats
Tuxedos and . . .
Full Dress

$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE

EXPERT FITTING SERVICE
NO CHARGE for ALTERATIONS

There is a real reason for the undeniable confidence in Howard Clothes, for Howard represents a force in modern business that is delightfully human and friendly . . . More than just a group of modern tailor plants . . . More than complete testing laboratories . . . More than a chain of economically operated stores . . . More than a true "maker-to-you" plan . . . Howard Clothes are definitely designed to deserve the respect and admiration of every thinking, thrifty man who knows the value of a smart appearance. It is these men who appreciate the Howard One Price Plan, under which a Howard salesman is a service man. He cannot use his talent to change the Howard One Price range . . . for you have the unrestricted choice of every garment in every Howard Store at the one low Howard price. One visit to Howard will tell you why more than a million men in every walk of life prefer to buy Howard Clothes again and again.

* 10 Weeks To Pay spreads cost the easy way

Every man who has a basis for credit can avail himself of our convenient, dignified 10 payment plan. Select the garment you prefer and defer the payments over a period of ten weeks. This service costs but a dollar more in every cash Howard store.

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY....N. W. Cor. 11th St.
1268 BROADWAY..Bet. 32d and 33d St.
1635 BROADWAY.....Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST...Bet. Lex. and 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE...N. W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE.....N. W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST.....Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST.....Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE.....Near 148th St.
254 E. FORDHAM RD. Near Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLANDT ST. Bet. B'way and Church
100 DELANCEY ST. N. E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE.... 1 block from Atlantic Avenue Subway Station
671 BROADWAY.....Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST.....Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVE...Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
1558 PITKIN AVE.....Bet. Hersl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE.....Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON STREET
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Mystery Story

FOR me, there has always been a deep and abiding fascination about the smith's mystery. Never do I pass Stan Willis's blacksmith shop and hear the tinkle of hammer on anvil and see the glow and smoky flare of the fire within the dusky interior, but I feel the urge to enter. Willow Run drops between its stoned banks behind the shop, audible as an undertone when the droning blower and ringing hammer are silent. The fire flares steadily; with his tongs Stan pulls out the glowing iron; between hammer and anvil he shapes it. Chains grow, link by link; horseshoes are fashioned and fitted; drills are repointed. We watch, and talk; we grow in wisdom as the sparks wing their way in the dusky light. And of late I have learned more of the craft, and my respect for it, my appreciation of its mystery, has deepened and grown.

♪ ♪ ♪

IN JAALAM, THE followers of the craft have been no common men. Our first blacksmith was long a deacon of the church; it was a blacksmith that we sent to forge the State constitution in 1779; and a smith left his forge to lead our local company in '61. Our carpenters and builders are frequently men of theory; our masons and quarrymen are often followers after strange political faiths; but about our smiths there has always been a fundamental sanity.

Stan Willis is of that pattern. There is about him a sturdy commonsense, common to men who work with his difficult material. Stan's thought is tried and tempered, and some of his judgments have passed into that unwritten volume that is the Golden Book of all small towns.

♪ ♪ ♪

STAN'S SHOP IS, I think, a shuddering-stock among Jaalam housewives. The floor is a rich litter of old horse shoes, chips, bars, discarded and rusting fragments of broken iron; the beams are velvet-black with soot; the windows are cobwebbed brown smudges.

Yet Stan is no hedge smith. He shoes horses, keeps the Jaalam farm machinery in trim; but most of his work, today, is with autos. He repairs springs and bodies, makes truck bodies and farm trailers. For this the loft above the forge has a planer and bandsaw and a power drill; his bodies are honestly built, of clean white oak, that king of woods. He does welding, trundling about the two tanks of his oxy-acetylene outfit on a small truck like a longshoreman's. This is good to watch, from a distance. The long flame burns yellow, then blue, then dazzling white as he regulates the petcocks; it sings and steadies; and under its hot tongue the hard metal flows and melts. But this, of late, has proven not enough.

♪ ♪ ♪

IT WAS MY NEIGHBOR George, also wise in metals, who started this. Now and then he works with Stan, and uses his forge; George has a lathe in the shop beside his garage, and Stan uses this. And in the early summer George had a job of welding to be done, and used Stan's outfit. He got it done, after a fashion, but it wasn't quite satisfactory, and George looked at it with a critical eye.

"Not enough heat, and too slow. What you should have, Stan, is an electric welder."

"I know," Stan meditated. "Always wanted a plug hat, too, and a Rolls and a thirty-foot cruiser."

George said, "Can't get more than 3000 degrees on this. The flame's all right for cutting, but takes time to heat up big stuff. Current gives you twice that temperature. You take electric welding, now—"

He painted glowing pictures; Stan listened, added to the smudge on his nose. He could use it, yes; there were jobs he couldn't handle, and horsing tanks about in his car was a chore. The vision of a trailer unit for welding was tempting, he admitted. But there was the inevitable question,

"Using what for money?"

♪ ♪ ♪

JUST WHAT ARRANGEMENTS they made regarding that is a deep secret between George and Stan and the Department of Internal Revenue. But a week or so later a generator appeared at Stan's, and he and George, of evenings and Saturday afternoons, were as busy as boys with a new toy. Some of it I know; the rest I guess. From somewhere they got an old Ford chassis, and this they shortened. The '28 Buick motor came to Stan in trade for shoeing Jot Tyler's horses, over in Medbury. This they mounted on the Ford chassis. And as the thing grew, to sit on an upturned nail keg and watch them plan and work in the long, green evening light, was an education.

To me, their handling of iron was a marvel. Carpentry, in a dim way, I can understand; I know something of the use of saw and bit, chisel and plane. But to me a thing of steel, of iron, is a thing established and immutable. There is about it a resistant permanence; neither with my hands nor with tools at my command can I do more than scratch and mar it.

But Stan and George are shockingly familiar with all this. They work without apparent plan; they look, argue, "What we need here's a bracket, bolted to this U beam." George cuts steel with chisel and hammer; Stan sets his hand-drill against the U beam, and the bright steel chips writhe and twist as the motor drones. George plunges iron in the bed of coals; he threads bolts at the vise while the flames mount and burn blue. Stan twists and shapes the bar with heavy, overhand hammer strokes; George bores it. It goes on, nuts and washers tight. They measure, speculate, and the smudge on Stan's nose spreads.

"Look, George. Now, how we going to set that battery?"

They argue that out; unhampered by plans, they have the enviable ability to visualize instantly, to translate thought at once to terms of cold iron, shaped and fashioned. They mounted the motor, the generator, the battery. The gas tank was a knotty problem; we solved that—and will you note that "we"? For while the square, hinged hood overhead was Stan's idea, and the twenty gauge covering was George's, that overhead mounting of the gas tank was mine. And George and Stan, scratching their heads over feed pumps, looked at me, the ranker, almost with respect. It was simple, I blushed; water ran downhill, and so, probably, would gasoline. I think I swaggered a little, swaggered still more when, on a busy evening, they trusted me to drill the twenty gauge for the bolted hinges.

That was a night! The drill bites, twists, vibrates like a live thing against your chest; there is the scent of hot metal and oil; the snarling note rises as the drill comes through. Then you countersink, and cut your bolts, and tighten nuts. You rub a smudged nose, and look at your work. Stan says, "Okay," and your shirt buttons pop.

♪ ♪ ♪

WE FINISHED IT last week—motor and radiator mounted, generator firmly bolted, hood bolted to angle iron and the long cable attached. George adjusted the motor, the generator dial; Stan ran a test. Electrode rod clamped in the holder, he and George vanished behind black hoods; warned, I turned my back. There was a hiss, a splutter; Stan's sooted walls were flooded by a blue-white glare. It trembled and vibrated, an incredibly brilliant incandescence; through the opened doorway the willows were black metal with leaves of beaten silver. The motor speeded, shouldered the load; then it idled, and we blinked in a sudden half light. In the vise, the weld glowed cherry-red. George and Stan grinned as they tipped back their hoods; Stan bent again, and George handed me his hood. I watched, through the small window of darkened glass.

You saw nothing. Then, out of darkness, came a dim glow as the rod tip approached the metal, as the current arced and crackled. The hard metal melted, bubbled, ran together, hardened instantly in frozen waves as the electrode tip moved; this incredible heat, this blue-white, unbearable incandescence, made this durable and resistant material like wax to be moulded. You saw the white-hot heart of a star, saw it flare and flow, cool and congeal as the tip moved. That mystery, the electric current, crackled and spat; under it, under the impact of George's thought and Stan's, this intractable stuff did their bidding. Breathless, through darkened glass, you saw the heart of mystery.

The rod lifted; the motor coughed, was silent. Stan tipped back his shield, sighed; "She works, Georgie."

"Um." George rubbed his nose. "I thought she would."

DANIEL CHASE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ISABELLA OF AUSTRIA: *A Portrait by Peter Paul Rubens*

ISABELLA CLARA EUGENIA, the daughter of Philip II of Spain and Elizabeth of France, was the most accomplished and beloved of the king's children. In his plans to extend the influence and power of Spain over a large part of Europe, Philip had destined Isabella to succeed to the French throne, but her claims were successfully disposed of by Henri de Navarre. Some years later Isabella was charged by her father to reconquer the Netherlands. She, however, only partially succeeded in this difficult task.

Isabella's interests did not end with politics and church questions, but extended to the arts as well. She showered favors upon Rubens, the master painter of that age. When Rubens returned to Antwerp in 1608 after having spent some years in Italy, he immediately received commissions from the Court, and the following year he was appointed to the post of Court painter. As a reward he received a gold chain and an annuity of five hundred guilders.

At first Rubens' association with the Court of the Archduchess was of a purely artistic nature, but after the passing of her husband, the Archduke Albert of Austria, Rubens and Spinola became her most prominent political advisers. Yet his diplomatic career did not interfere with his painting. Through his high connections a stream of commissions came to him from the church as well as from private people, so that he was often obliged to engage others to help him with his large canvases. The smaller pieces and his portraits, however, may be considered as entirely his own work.

His portrait of the Archduchess Isabella, now in the Royal Museum, Brussels, is undoubtedly one of Rubens' best works. The Archduchess is dressed in a black damascened robe with a large lace ruffle and cuffs to match. Long ropes of pearls and an order of knighthood enliven her costume. She holds a fan of blue and yellow. The somewhat sombre tone of the picture is offset by the yellow curtains in the background. The expression of the face is intelligent and pensive, and one learns something of both artist and sitter from this excellent portrait.

Field of Wild Carrot

BEAUTIFUL medallions, cold under the late summer moon,
Like a carpet of stars in a dark field,
Like a delicate lacework of white frost,
Sheer, impalpable webs of mist congealed;

Spectral flowers, transfixed in a silver dream,
Hushed, immobile in this calm of night,
Cool and fragile as suspended sea foam,
And as unbelievably white;

Unearthly loveliness, caught for the passing hour,
Silent and unreal as new-fallen snow:
Pale blooms, you are more radiant than moonlight,
More beautiful than anything I know.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Train Friends in Andalusia

DURING my wandering through Andalusia I must confess to being an arrant opportunist. My motto was the Gypsy one: "The Lord will provide," and so I was ready for every eventuality. Not being a hardened hiker, I did not try to be Quixotic in my tramping. If a man offered me a seat on his mule or a corner of his cart to lie in, I never refused out of a mistaken pride in the powers of my legs. Occasionally, when I was tired after tramping twenty kilometres, I would "jump" a lorry and get a free ride to the nearest town. But whenever I had the funds and a railway station was near, I would take a short train journey and practise my minstrelsy upon the passengers. . . .

In the trains in Andalusia I have made more valuable friendships than upon the roads, for the simple reason that the Andalusian peasant from the outlying mountain villages considers railway travelling a pleasant adventure varying the monotony of his life. If you meet him trudging along the dusty road or riding his mule he will salute you in friendly fashion, but his mind is intent on his daily task. He is thinking of the next fair, of his sheep or goats, of his wife. . . . On the roads he is, in fact, a lonely, self-centred figure. But as soon as he enters a train he becomes a vivacious, sociable Andalusian, treating the railway carriage as his club. He is not pressed for time—what is time in Andalusia?—the moving shadow of eternity? And so the train puffs and snorts along at ten miles an hour. We arrive at a little station and halt for a quarter of an hour. "Why do we stop so long?" asks the stupid foreigner. "Nobody in the train is getting off at this station."

"My dear man," answers his Spanish friend, "how do you expect that woman in the station cantina to live? She must sell her bottles of lemonade, . . . her sardine and salame sandwiches and her water-melons. Besides, how do you expect anybody to travel in trains without stretching his legs from time to time? So let us all get down." . . .

An Andalusian is at his best in a railway train: the movement and rhythm of the train exhilarates him and stirs him to acts of kindness, which he might forget to perform in normal life at home. He is at peace with his neighbour, he is ready to be amused, he is in a reminiscent mood. . . .

A poor minstrel need never map out his course in Andalusia. All he needs to do is to go a short train journey and get into conversation with the passengers. They will plan out his tour for him, offer him food, drink, lodging, promise him a mule if ever he visits their village, and point out the possibilities of gain in the neighbourhood. . . .

I made so many friends in this manner that I could have spent a whole week wandering from one farmhouse to another, living on the hospitality dispensed, in return for a few tunes and stories.—From "Don Gypsy," by WALTER STARKIE, Litt. D. (London: John Murray. New York: E. P. Dutton).

Sea Birds in the Sunset

ACROSS the path of the evening sun
Winged flotillas turn seaward
While stars in the harbors of night
Lie anchored and still.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Correct Point of View

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE belief that there is life, substance, intelligence, and pleasure in matter is the foundation of sin, disease, and death. Christian Science teaches, however, that this foundation is wholly false, without a vestige of reality, and it supports its teaching by the statement from the first chapter of Genesis that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). John, the beloved disciple, brings out this truth in a slightly different statement: "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made" (John 1:3). Matter, then, is a counterfeit, for God, Spirit, could not make anything unlike Himself. Moreover, He could not make anything that could become unlike Himself, for James tells us that with God "is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17). As God, therefore, must continue to know everything that He created, He must continue to know it as "very good."

Now a counterfeit, to be believed, must put forward a claim to a resemblance to Truth and be accepted as real or true. Yet, even in material theories, matter is but phenomenon—the appearance of something—and therefore its claim to be self-acting is exposed at the very outset, for that which is phenomenal must depend upon the noumenon or mental cause which stands back of it.

The error, therefore, which presents a material world is mortal mind, as opposed to the divine Mind. Mary Baker Eddy makes it clear that "delusion, sin, disease, and death arise from the false testimony of material sense, which, from a supposed standpoint outside the focal distance of infinite Spirit, presents an inverted image of Mind and substance with everything turned upside down" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 301). The counterfeit, then, is mortal mind or material sense. What does it claim to be able to do?

It claims to be able to reverse the activities of a beneficent creator. The account of the creation in the first chapter of Genesis includes the assurance that the earth shall bring forth herbs and fruit. Yet mortal mind sometimes suggests that there is overproduction, resulting in unemployment and poverty. In like manner are produced pictures of sickness, sorrow, and death, which are but false beliefs that plenty, health, gladness, and life can be "turned upside down."

But can anything that God created be reversed? Of course it cannot; and this truth, understood and demonstrated, will release anyone in bondage to such delusion. The truth about any lie will destroy the lie because the nothingness of error is thereby made plain. In this way "by reversal, errors serve as waymarks to the one Mind" (*ibid.*, p. 267).

Yet the dream of pleasure and pain in matter is not destroyed merely by an analysis of error. If one, sleeping in a room, dreamed that he was falling down a precipice, the only release from the unpleasant dream-situation would be his awakening. This would bring the assurance that there was nothing from which he needed to be saved but an illusion or dream.

Is the truth or reality demonstrable? Will it work? On one occasion many years ago, a young student of Christian Science was able to answer this question in the affirmative, and the memory of the experience has remained to help and encourage him when confronted with the problems and perplexities common to humanity. He had fallen in a gymnasium and badly sprained his ankle. As he was somewhat conversant with the teachings of anatomy and physiology, the suggestion came to him that he would be laid up for at least six weeks. He tried to put into practice what he knew of Christian Science, but passed a troublesome night, and in the morning his foot was badly swollen. There were very few Christian Science practitioners in his country in those days, and nobody near at hand to whom he could apply.

At this point his thoughts ran somewhat as follows: Christian Science does not fail, but my understanding of it is apparently not sufficient to meet the case. However, God will help me in some way. This mental statement was hardly completed when he was impelled to take from his pocket a letter which some days previously he had received from a friend who also was a student of Christian Science. In this letter was the phrase, "Just lately I have tried to look at everything from God's point of view." As he read these words the pain in his foot suddenly ceased and he exclaimed, "I am healed." It was even so. In two hours the foot was restored to its natural size, and that same day he was able to give a display on a very high vaulting horse.

The sentence in the letter had enabled this student to realize something of the truth contained in Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 14): "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well." The experience taught him also that, with an honest, trusting heart, even though one is just commencing the study of Christian Science, one is always cared for.

The unreality of matter, then, is proved by knowing the allness of God, ever-present good; and in the ratio that mortals are trying to see things from the spiritual standpoint they are experiencing the blessedness of health, happiness, and an ever-increasing usefulness to their fellow men.

"Whatsoe'er our lot may be,
Calmly in this thought we rest:
When we see as Thou dost see,
We shall love Thee and be blest."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Nocturnal Incident

LAST night
the silver bubble of the moon
wind-tossed,
caught on a pointed pine
and broke,
letting fall a trickle of rain.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

EL PUNTO DE VISTA CORRECTO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA CREENCIA de que haya vida, substancia, inteligencia y placer en la materia es el fundamento del pecado, de la enfermedad y de la muerte. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña, sin embargo, que este fundamento es del todo falso, sin la menor parte de realidad, y soporta estas enseñanzas con la declaración que se encuentra en el primer capítulo del Génesis: "Vió Dios todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno" (Génesis 1:31). Juan, el discípulo bien-amado, señala esta verdad en otra declaración algo distinta: "Todas las cosas por medio de él fueron hechas, y sin él ni una sola cosa de lo que ha sido hecho fué hecha" (San Juan, 1:3). La materia, por lo tanto, es una impostura, porque Dios, el Espíritu, no podía hacer nada que no fuese a la semejanza de sí mismo. Además no podría hacer nada que pudiera volverse desemejante a El, porque Santiago nos dice que de parte de Dios "no puede haber variación ni sombra de mudanza" (Santiago 1:17). Puesto que Dios debe de continuar conociendo todo lo que ha creado, debe de continuar conociéndolo como "muy bueno."

Ahora bien, una falsificación, para poder engañarnos, tiene que presentar una pretensión de asemejarse a la Verdad y ser aceptada como real y verdadera. Y sin embargo, hasta en las teorías materiales, la materia no es más que un fenómeno—la apariencia o manifestación de algo—y por eso su pretensión de ser operativa de por sí misma es expuesta como falsa desde un principio, porque todo aquello que participa de la naturaleza del fenómeno depende necesariamente del nóumeno o de la causa mental que produce el fenómeno.

El error, por lo tanto, que trata de presentar un mundo material es la mente mortal, en contraposición a la Mente divina. Mary Baker Eddy explica claramente que "el engaño, el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte proceden del testimonio de los sentidos materiales, las cuales desde un supuesto punto de vista fuera de la distancia focal del Espíritu infinito, presenta un retrato invertido de la Mente y de la substancia, en el cual todo parece estar al revés" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES—CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS—pág. 301). La falsificación, pues, es la mente mortal o el sentido material. ¿Qué es lo que pretende llevar a cabo?

Pretende tener el poder de frustrar las actividades de un creador bienhechor. El relato de la creación en el primer capítulo del Génesis nos asegura que la tierra ha de producir plantas y frutos. Y sin embargo la mente mortal sugiere a veces que hay sobreproducción que resulta en falta de empleo y pobreza. De igual manera se producen cuadros de enfermedad, de dolor, de muerte, los cuales no son otra cosa sino creencias erróneas de que la abundancia, la salud, la alegría y la vida pueden ser vueltas "al revés."

¿Pero es posible que algo que Dios ha creado pueda ser "vuelto al revés"? Desde luego que eso no es posible; y si esta verdad se comprende y se prueba, esto libertará a todo aquel que esté en la esclavitud de tal engaño La verdad acerca de cualquier mentira destruirá esa mentira, porque la nada del error se revelará por ello. Así es que "por la inversión, los errores pueden servir como indicadores hacia la Mente única" (ibid., p. 267).

Y sin embargo, el sueño de placer y dolor en la materia no se destruye meramente por un análisis del error. Si uno que estaba durmiendo en un cuarto soñara que estaba cayéndose a un precipicio, la única manera de salvarse de la situación desagradable sería el despertar. Esto le traería la seguridad de que no había nada de que salvarse sino de una ilusión o un sueño.

¿Se puede demostrar la verdad o realidad? ¿Producirá resultados? En cierta ocasión, hace muchos años, un discípulo joven de la Ciencia Cristiana fué capaz de contestar esta pregunta afirmativamente, y el recuerdo de la experiencia permaneció en su memoria, ayudándole y animándole cuando tenía que confrontar los problemas y perplejidades tan comunes al género humano. Se había caído en un gimnasio y se había torcido el tobillo. Puesto que sabía algo de las teorías de la anatomía y fisiología, le vino la sugestión de que tendría que estar prostrado en su lecho por seis semanas lo menos. Trataba de poner en práctica lo que sabía de la Ciencia Cristiana, pero pasó mala noche, y por la mañana su pie estaba muy hinchado. En aquellos días había muy pocos practicantes de la Ciencia Cristiana en su país, y nadie a su alcance a quien pudiera dirigirse.

Meditando sobre su situación, le vinieron aproximadamente estos pensamientos: la Ciencia Cristiana no falla, aunque mi entendimiento de ella aparentemente no es bastante para resolver este problema. Pero Dios me ayudará de alguna manera. Apenas había acabado con esta argumentación, cuando sentía el impulso de sacar de su bolsillo una carta que pocos días antes había recibido de un amigo, el cual era también un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana. En esta carta se encontró la frase siguiente: "Ultimamente he procurado mirar a las cosas desde el punto de vista de Dios." Al leer estas palabras, el dolor en su pie desapareció instantáneamente, y él exclamó: "¡Estoy curado!" Y así fué. En dos horas su pié estaba restaurado a su tamaño natural, y aquel día mismo, él se encontró capaz de hacer una demostración gimnástica sobre un caballete de voltear de altura considerable.

Aquella frase en la carta había capacitado a ese discípulo para comprender algo de la verdad contenida en las palabras de Mary Baker Eddy: "Date cuenta, aunque no sea más que por un momento, de que la Vida y la inteligencia son puramente espirituales,—ni en la materia ni procedentes de ella,—y el cuerpo no sentirá mal ninguno. Si estabas sufriendo por una creencia en la enfermedad, te encontrarás bien instantáneamente." La experiencia también le enseñó que con un corazón sincero y confiado, aunque uno no sea más que un principiante en el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, siempre está protegido y provisto de lo que le haga falta.

La irrealidad de la materia, por lo tanto, se prueba mediante el conocimiento de la totalidad de Dios, el bien siempre-presente; y en la medida en que los mortales procuran ver las cosas desde un punto de vista espiritual, están experimentando las bendiciones de la salud y de la felicidad y la satisfacción de ser cada vez más beneficiosos a sus semejantes.

"Cualquiera que sea la suerte que nos toque,
Tranquilamente descansamos en este pensamiento:
Cuando veamos las cosas tal como Tú, Dios, las ves,
Te amaremos y seremos bendecidos."

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Gehrig Leads Series Players In Record Book

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Lou Gehrig, the "Iron Horse" of the Yankees, is the crown prince of all players taking part in this year's World Series, which is scheduled to get under way today at Yankee Stadium. The veteran first baseman holds either jointly or singly a total of 11 offensive records and should better at least half of them before the current struggle has ended.

The former Columbia University athlete, now in his fifteenth major season, has participated in five classics—1926, '27, '28, '32 and '36. Over that stretch, including 25 games, he has piled up 34 base hits in 88 times at bat, for a record average of .386. No other player has approached this total-series figure.

Lou, along with Babe Ruth, holds the mark for most runs in one series—nine in 1928. Gehrig's feat of driving in nine runs in the same classic is also a record. He further made two three-base hits in the 1927 event; hit four home runs in 1928. Also in '28 Lou contributed two four-baggers in one game, and repeated in '32. In '28 his four homers and a double set a new high for extra bases on long hits.

Lazzeri Follows

Gehrig's six bases on balls in the '28 series, and his five passes in succession the same year, are other marks. He likewise has written several fielding figures in the books.

Ranking behind Gehrig among those taking part in the present series is Tony Lazzeri, the Italian second baseman. Six offensive marks are beside Tony's name.

With a team mate, Bill Dickey, and Elmer Smith of Cleveland, Lazzeri holds the distinction of having driven in five runs in a single World Series contest. He tied this mark in 1936. In the classic of 1932, against the Chicago Cubs, Tony drove in four in a single afternoon. Also with Smith he holds the mark for batting in four runs in one inning, a feat that was accomplished in both cases by homers with the bases loaded.

Lazzeri, who, incidentally, is probably making his final active appearance in a Yankee uniform during this series, hit two homers in one game back in '32, tying a record.

Bill Dickey, the Yankees catcher, went to bat six times in one of the 1932 games. He also went to the plate twice in one inning. Bill made seven one-base hits in the same series.

Frankie Crosetti, another Italian from San Francisco's Golden Gate region, holds with Ruth and Earl Combs the distinction of having scored four runs in one game. Frank did it last fall. He also has gone to bat twice in one inning. Joe Di Maggio, the ace outfielder of the Yankees and the entire American League, went to bat six times in one game against the Giants last year. He also made a pair of hits in one inning. Jake Powell and Red Rolfe are other Yankees who are in the World Series record book.

Ott Only Giant

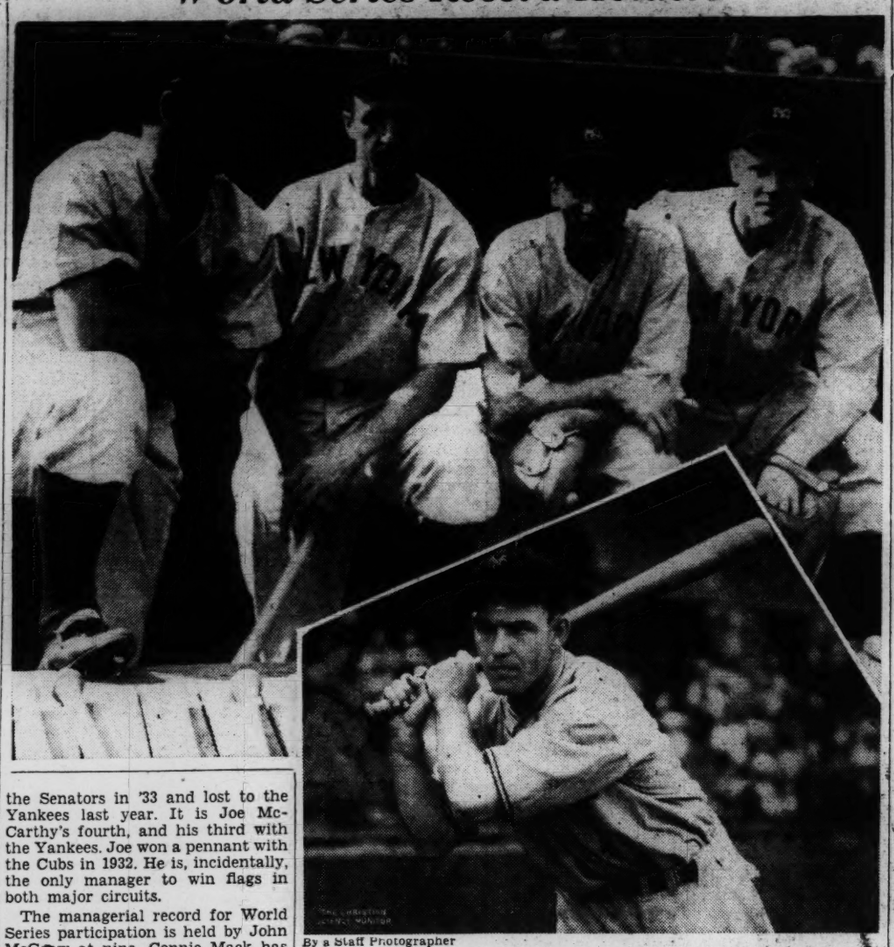
Odd as it may seem, the only member of the currently active Giants whose name appears among the classic offensive marks, is Mel Ott, the converted outfielder who now occupies third base. And Mel's name shows only once. In the 1933 classic with Washington he hit two home runs, which happens to be a record for five-game events. Otherwise the Giants, with the exception of Manager Bill Terry, now inactive, are ignored by the batting marks of past series.

This is Terry's third World Series. He led the Giants to victory over the Senators in '33 and lost to the Yankees last year. It is Joe McCarthy's fourth, and his third with the Yankees. Joe won a pennant with the Cubs in 1932. He is, incidentally, the only manager to win flags in both major circuits.

The managerial record for World Series participation is held by John McGraw at nine. Connie Mack has been in eight. Miller Huggins was in six. Mack, however, ranks first in the matter of winning world championships with five. McGraw and Huggins each annexed three.

Last fall the Yanks and Giants established a new attendance mark for a six-game series when 302,924 filed into the Stadium and Polo Grounds to witness another American League triumph. The 66,669 who watched the fourth engagement, at the Stadium, set up a new single-game standard. If you're interested, the total paid attendance for all World Series events, from 1905 to '36 inclusive, stands officially at 5,965,684.

World Series Record Holders



By a Staff Photographer

Upper, Left to Right—Lou Gehrig, Frank Crosetti, Tony Lazzeri and Red Rolfe, the Yankee Infield Lower—Mel Ott, Giant Infielder

Among the Players Active in the World Series This Year, Gehrig Is the Top-Ranking Record Holder. Lou Either Shares or Holds Alone 11 Offensive Marks for Past Classics. Lazzeri's Name Is Also Prominent in the Books. Crosetti and Rolfe, Comparative Newcomers to This World Series Business, Crashed the Record Ranks Last Fall. Ott Is the Only Giant Currently Active Whose Bat Has Found a Place in Series Standards

Alekhine and Euwe Adjourn First Game

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Oct. 6 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam and Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, playing a return match for the chess championship of the world, adjourned their first game last night after 41 moves. The play, which is taking place in the great hall of the zoological gardens here, will be resumed today. The match will be made up of 30 games, to be contested in various cities.

Dr. Euwe won their 1935 match by a score of 9-8, with 13 games drawn. He won the toss yesterday and had the first move and the choice of opening. He opened with a queen's gambit. Alekhine adopted the Slav defense and declined the pawn.

After an exchange of queens on the 24th move, Dr. Euwe succeeded in winning a pawn. Rooks still were on the board when play was adjourned.

American Pro Football
Cincinnati 21, Pittsburgh 0.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Crowley and Loyalty

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Loyalty, as an attribute of football coaches, is rare, but it is that very quality, that is really troubling James Harold Crowley, coach of Fordham University at the present time. Other coaches, confronted with his present problem, would throw overboard those stars who, by reason of inability to give their best from the beginning of the season, would promptly set right to work to develop the wealth of talent fully available, and dismiss the others from his plans for the season. But Crowley differs, and, as a result, he is still clinging to his original ideas, and says that those who are now turning in victories for the institution are by no means certain of their premier posts when the big games come along.

So far as the line is concerned, Crowley has few problems, merely those involved in filling the few places vacated by his stars of the previous season. Capt. John Druze at end, Alexander Wojciechowics at center, Edwin Franco and Albert Babartsky at tackles, and Michael Kochel at guard have all settled into their former places, and it is merely a question of selection between veterans and newcomers that will determine the other two positions.

But it is in the backfield that the real question of loyalty to those whose previous record entitles them to consideration, and those whose play last Saturday gave Fordham one of the best early victories that the Rams have staged since Crowley made his debut. In that game they turned in a score of 66 to 0, against Franklin and Marshall, with the newcomers on the field more than half the time.

Lock a Problem

John Lock, outstanding fullback, whose highly educated play on defense has played a great part during the past two seasons, is the chief problem for Crowley. While he is still available, it will not be prior to the middle of the season that he will be in shape to assume his place, while Albert Gurske, at left halfback, is also outside the active list, and can hardly be ready for any play at all before the same time. In addition to these veterans Charles Janin, the pick of the sophomores, who had been regarded as at least second for left half, behind Gurske, also is not ready, so that Crowley has announced that his backfields for the first two games are not to be regarded as "a regular backfield."

In the line, judging from the result of the Franklin and Marshall game last Saturday, the other end position in the first line goes to a junior, Henry Jacunski, who acted as an understudy to Andrew Palau last year, and was the receiver of the pass which defeated St. Mary's, is already established. Marty Petruskas, a sophomore, has come along so fast at right guard that he has ousted James Hayes, understudy for Vincent Lombardi last year, and is now leading contender for the position. But the battle is still on between them, and Hayes may be the starter later in the schedule, on account of his greater experience.

In the backfield, however, the only opening player who is fairly certain of his position is the quarterback, with George McKnight, who, with Jacunski, understudied Palau last year, now having the preference over William Kriwicki and Joseph Fortunato, a pair of sophomores, and Hugh Addonizio, a junior. Kriwicki was originally cast for a halfback, but his performance as second-string quarter in Saturday's game is likely to place him second to McKnight when the big games come.

Fullback Position Open

If Crowley persists in his intention to wait for Lock until he is ready for the fullback position vacated by Joe Dulkie, the place is likely to be open well into the season. Michael Hearn, little of a defense man, but an aggressive attacker, who is now holding the job, has the advantage. Similarly, Al Gurske is ultimately headed for left halfback, with Janin behind him, but he is also out of the play at present, though both may be ready for the Pittsburgh game.

Meantime, three stopgaps, Joe Woitkoski, the best kicker of the backfield, has been moved over from right to left halfback, pending the returns of Gurske and Janin; Joseph Granski, who will probably understudy him when he returns to his old position, is at right, and Hearn, pending the return of Lock, is at fullback.

But the Franklin and Marshall game brought forward a group of sophomores of really brilliant performance, and with another chance to display their skill in the Waynesboro game next Saturday, Angelo Fortunato, at quarterback; Peter Holovak, Harry Zarik, with Dominic Principe at fullback, with Kriwicki and Ralph Friedgen also in support, are all likely to give the late comers a real battle before they can assume the positions reserved for them by Crowley. Principe, and Holovak, especially, are scoring aces of more than first-class ability, and it was their ability in this department of play that really accounted for the overwhelming score against F. and M.

Intersectional Games

As usual, Fordham has devoted its schedule to a large extent to intersectional games, the only contest with a local team being the annual battle with New York University, which concludes the season. Pittsburgh, Texas Christian, from Fort Worth, Texas, University of North Carolina, and Purdue, from Indiana, are all of the intersectional type, while the visit of St. Mary's from California, is a coast-to-coast trip.

Coach Crowley is making special preparations for Pittsburgh this week, with the freshmen practicing Panther plays under the direction of a scout who witnessed their performances against Ohio Wesleyan and West Virginia. This is the third successive encounter of the two teams, and not a single point has yet been scored by either. So the battle at the Polo Grounds on Oct. 16, is likely to be fought with vigor. Pittsburgh won the Rose Bowl game from Washington last year, and a victory for the Rams would be highly important in considering them for that event next New Year's Day.

And Talking of . . . Italy

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Transformation Scene

LONDON—"The spare time occupations of Italian youth have, under the Fascist regime, been changed almost out of recognition."

A pioneer of sport among the Italians—an American who, with an English friend, organized the first soccer football game ever played on the romantic Isle of Capri—made that remark to me as we chatted together here recently. "When the World War ended in 1918," he went on "the few native 'sportsmen' in the land were regarded by their compatriots as freaks. And sportsmanship; as the English speaking people understand the word, was scarcely comprehended. As may be inferred from the fact that after the first soccer match on Capri the losers lay in wait for the victors and tried to beat them up.

"Now, however, the Italians, from Signor Benito Mussolini to the youngest of the young Fascists, are thoroughgoing sports 'fans' and, instead of seeking their main relaxation around the cafés, the people are to be found out in the open air, on football fields, running tracks, and lawn tennis courts, or in the gymnasia which have come into being as the result of the Fascist organization's resolve to infuse sport and all that it stands for into the national life. Anyone revisiting the scene after a long absence, as I have done, must marvel at the transformation."

Ranked No. 4

Today Italy may be ranked as No. 4, for all-round sporting ability, among the nations of the world. On the strength of her showing in the greatest international athletic festival ever held—the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936. No official "order of merit" is compiled by the Olympic authorities; but the way the medals went gives a reliable basis for assessing the relative capabilities of the 51 competing nations, as tested (most severely) in 20 separate branches of sport. Germany is shown to be away at the top of the tree with 33 first places, 26 seconds and 30 thirds. Then we have the United States (24 firsts; 20 seconds; 12 thirds) Hungary (10, 1, 5) and Italy (8, 9, 5), followed by Finland, France, Sweden, Japan, Holland and Great Britain in that order.

As the holder of the Olympic association football championship, Italy has the right to be considered No. 1 in the realm of amateur association football these days. Which is a very striking commentary upon the manner in which the balance of power has been re-distributed at the game since the World War ended. All the European nations play soccer now and play it well, with different styles and methods to suit their particular characteristics.

Speed, vigor and "get-to-it-iveness," rather than finesse, are the special attributes of Italian soccer. And that explains why the United States team provided the Italians with the most formidable opposition they encountered at Berlin. Many sides, highly developed as to technique, find the Italian national eleven a strongly disruptive force, but the Americans did not. They set about disrupting it. Relying upon speed, weight, thrust and intensity as substitutes for advanced theory. The score at the end of the first half was 0-0 and ultimately the Italians just scraped through by the only goal of the match.

Although soccer is the most popular sport in Italy today—as, indeed, it is in most other lands—the traditional national pastime of the Italians is fencing. With foil and épée they are supreme internationally, and with sabers they concede precedence only to Hungary. Outstanding figures in Italian salles d'armes are Giulio Gaudini, a giant of a man physically—he is around 6ft. 6in. in height—and Franco Riccardi, Olympic champions with foil and épée, respectively.

Italians have a natural fondness and a big reputation for rowing (never shall I forget that fantastically close finish in the final between the Italian and American eights at Long Beach, California, during the Los Angeles Olympic Games of 1932) and they have, as you know, produced some magnificent track and field athletes in recent years. To name just a few—Luigi Facelli, the evergreen hurdler; Ugo Frigario, a great distance walker; Edgardo Toetti, one of the fastest sprinters of his day; Luigi Beccali, former Olympic champion and record-holder for 1500 meters, and Mario Lanzi, who ran so gallantly as runner-up to Johnny Woodruff, giant American Negro, in the Olympic 800-meter final at Berlin last year.

Baseball Catches On

America's national game, baseball, is growing in popularity all the while in Italy; but England's, cricket, has never caught on. Of a cricket match played between an Oxford-Cambridge side and a team grandiloquently styled "All the World" at Rome away back in 1843—well nigh a century ago—it was said at the time that it "excited the astonishment of the Romans, some of whom have termed it the game of madmen." The later annals of Italian cricket show that this opinion has not yet been greatly modified by the passage of time.

Lawn tennis has an increasing number of devotees each season as facilities in Italy extend; but it is not so much a game for the masses as it is in America, Britain and France; and that goes for golf as well. Some of the Italian links are situated in very beautiful scenery and attract well-known golfers from abroad. In fact there is always a decidedly international flavor about the Italian "open" championship, instituted in 1925.

Signor Mussolini, besides being an apt fencer, is also an enthusiastic horseman. In this he resembles many of his compatriots, who have won laurels for equestrianism in international competition. But the favorite mount of the Italian general public, so to speak, is the bicycle. Cycling, professional and amateur, on the track and on the road, is a sport particularly appreciated by people of the Latin race, and a keen rivalry exists between the riders of Italy and France when it comes to world championships and matters of that nature.

Even now I have not ranged the whole gamut of Italian sports, for there are keen boxers, wrestlers, gymnasts, swimmers, water-polo players and crack speed motorists to fit into the picture of a great sporting nation that has lessons to teach as well as to learn in the administration and execution of its organized play. And it would be an unpardonable omission not to recount the enormous progress made in all realms of feminine sport by Italy's girls and women, one of whom, Trebisonda Valla, is the reigning Olympic champion for the 80-meter hurdles.

One way and another, as you see, Italy plays a great part in international sport. And international sport, it is submitted, is a powerful building factor for international understanding. Which is one of Europe's greatest necessities at the present time. Inhabitants of different countries may differ acutely in policies and perspectives but

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"People come right together on the field of sport."

Pacific Coast Conference

California		**Stanford**	
30-St. Mary's	7	7-Santa Clara	13
24-Oregon State	6	6-Oregon	7
54	13	13	20
Southern California		**U. C. L. A.**	
40-Pacific	0	26-Oregon	13
0-Washington	7		
40	7	26	13
Washington		**Oregon**	
14-Iowa	0	13-U. C. L. A.	26
7-So. California	0	7-Stanford	6
21	0	20	32
Washington State		**Oregon State**	
0-Gonzaga	0	6-Idaho	7
13-Idaho	0	6-California	24
13	0	12	31

Eleven Major League Clubs Draft 16 From the Minors

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Stalemated for the second year in a row by New York's pennant monopoly, 11 major-league clubs have drafted 16 minor-league players in preparation for the pursuit of the Yankees and Giants in 1938.

The Giants and Yankees, with more important business at hand, didn't get a man at last night's draft meeting. But second-division clubs helped themselves liberally. The Boston Bees drafted three, the Phillies and Athletics two each. The Chicago White Sox, early season American League contenders, also got two and the Detroit Tigers and Chicago Cubs, runnersup in their respective circuits, weren't above acquiring a player apiece.

Some of the players are veterans, coming up for another shot at the big time and the big money. One of these is Ruppert Thompson, the jaunty outfielder the Bees sent to San Diego with Jim Chaplin for Vince Di Maggio last spring. Thompson comes back to the Chicago White Sox with a .327 batting average and a collection of 16 home runs.

White Sox Get Martin

The White Sox also picked up William Martin, an infielder with the Baltimore Orioles, who hit .301 and bagged 21 homers. Martin has been up before. The Giants tried him and found him wanting at third.

Emil Leonard, a pitcher with an educated knuckle ball, was grabbed by Washington. Leonard won 15 and lost 8 with Atlanta of the Southern Association this year. The Phillies got Pitcher Thomas Reis, who won 19 for Wilkes-Barre of the New York-Penn League. The two hurlers are National League castoffs. Leonard served a term with the Dodgers and the Bees had Reis.

Three infielders went to the Bees. They are Robert Kahle of Indianapolis of the American Association, Joe Walsh of Little Rock in the Southern Association and Earl Maggert of Houston in the Texas League. The records show Maggert is the best hitter for 1937. He sports a .346 mark.

Reds Draft Bonglovanni

The last-place clubs, Cincinnati and the St. Louis Browns, got one man each. The Reds drafted Outfielder Anthony Bonglovanni from Portland in the Pacific Coast League. He hit .336 with 11 home runs in 1937. George McQuinn, the only member of Newark's wonder team to be picked up in the draft, goes to the Browns. McQuinn, who has been up with the Reds, hit .331 this season.

The Athletics took two pitchers, Nelson Potter of Columbus, American Association champions, and Ralph Buxton of Oklahoma City in the Texas League. Potter won 11 games and Buxton 13 in 1937. The Phillies got Bill Ehrensberger from Sioux City, of the Western League, in addition to Reis.

Other acquisitions were: Pittsburgh, Pitcher Robert Klinger of Sacramento, Pacific Coast League; Detroit, Pitcher Edward Selway, Fort Worth, Texas League; Cleveland, Pitcher Ed Cole, St. Paul, American Association; Chicago Cubs, Outfielder Jim Ashbell, Jersey City, International League. (Ashbell played with Knoxville, Southern Association, in 1937.)

Southwest Conference

Arkansas		**So. Methodist**	
25-Central S. T.	0	13-N. Texas T.	3
7-Tex. Christ'n	7	7-Centenary	6
32	7	20	9
Baylor		**Texas A. & M.**	
39-Southwestern	2	14-Manhattan	7
33-Okla. City	0		
72	2	14	7
Texas		**Texas Christian**	
25-Texas Tech	12	0-Ohio State	14
0-La. State	9	7-Arkansas	7
25	21	7	21
Rice			
6-Oklahoma	0		
6	0		

Big Six Conference

14-State Teach.	12	46-Freshmen	0
33-Northwestern	0	6-Colorado	14
47	12	52	14
Oklahoma		**Kansas State**	
7-Tulsa	19	7-Boston Col.	21
6-Rice	0		
13	19	7	21
Kansas		**Nebraska**	
25-Washburn	2	14-Minnesota	9
25	3	14	9

Budge and Sabin Win

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Don Budge and Wayne Sabin last night trounced Germany's Davis Cup team of Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel in three straight sets under flood lights to win the delayed finals of the men's doubles in the forty-eighth Pacific coast tennis championships. Superior teamwork finally won for Budge and Sabin, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. The match was a playoff of a contest halted by darkness at Berkeley, Saturday, when each team had won two sets and the deciding set was deadlocked at 9—9.

Little World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C
Columbus	3	3	.500
Newark	3	3	.500

Result Oct. 5
Newark 10, Columbus 1.

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Business and Industry

Changes in U. S. Spending Policy Check to Boom Pyschology

Commerce and Finance

World Economic State Seen Influenced by Fear of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—In its annual report on the world agricultural situation at the beginning of 1937, the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, draws an optimistic picture of the general revival of economic activities. The signs of improvement in the economic situation which manifested themselves in the preceding two years were more pronounced in 1935-36. The revival is now extended to a wider field and among the various factors to which it is due are those making for genuine recovery.

In the prevailing atmosphere of apprehension, the report notes, the economic situation is distinctly influenced by "the fear of war." The whole world is feverishly rearming, and rearmament, with all that it implies, directly and indirectly, for the economic system, has become an increasingly important factor in promoting the revival of economic activities.

Though, in the end, rearmament does not add to the community's wealth and represents a destructive employment of labor and capital, at the present moment it is considered as one of the principal factors of the recovery. Along with Government intervention, brought to bear upon those sectors of the economic system which could not cope with the depression unaided, rearmament was instrumental in cutting through the vicious circle in which world recovery has found itself involved since 1929.

Profound Changes

In the course of the last few years the world economic organization has undergone profound changes. These were mainly due to the development of Government intervention and planning accompanied by the growing restriction of competitive international trade.

Government intervention and planning were largely responsible for the improvement in the economic position of agriculture in many countries, and in many cases they changed its structure so profoundly that their effects were bound to be lasting. The organization of the industry itself has been so deeply affected by the methodical intervention of governments that a return to the starting position is generally difficult to conceive.

At the same time, the report further notes, the political position today, in spite of the efforts being made in some quarters to revive international economic co-operation, is such that the tendencies toward economic autarchy are distinctly encouraged. It must not be forgotten that the exuberant growth of the tendency toward economic autarchy as a guarantee of political sovereignty was due to the painful experience of the Great War.

The ebb and flow of the efforts to achieve economic self-sufficiency have reflected, since the World War, the changes in the political situation. When the political atmosphere is so tense with apprehension of war, as it is now, the striving for economic autarchy forms an essential part of the policy of rearmament, and economic self-sufficiency tends again to loom large in the eyes of the Governments.

Effect of Control

It has already been pointed out how important a part in producing the recovery in agriculture has been played by government intervention or, in other words, precisely by that complex of measures of regulation and control which makes the present-day economic organization so essentially different from the competitive system.

It would be difficult to imagine a sudden change which would involve the abandonment of deliberate planning and control, and that not only because of the utter chaos it would produce in the economic system, and of the fatal consequences it would have for large groups of population, whose preservation and prosperity is important for the economic, social and political stability of their respective countries, but also because of the fact that such a change would be contrary to the general trend of present-day development.

This trend, which largely accounts even for the revival itself, is certainly rather toward a consolidation of the tendency to economic autarchy or self-sufficiency, than toward the encouragement of world-wide economic interdependence between different nations. Rearmament and world-wide economic co-operation are not easy to reconcile, since in modern war economic self-sufficiency is so important a condition of a nation's military efficiency and power of resistance that no country can consider its armaments sufficient unless they are backed by economic resources which enable it to withstand a condition of protracted virtual siege.

Accordingly, so long as the world continues to live in conditions of apprehension of imminent conflict, a revival of the world market will be out of the question, and international economic relations will be bound to assume, from the economic viewpoint, a decidedly distorted aspect. Indeed, instead of developing along normal channels, into which goods and capital are flowing under the influence of the difference in the relations of prices and costs, as they do under the competitive system, trade currents will depend upon political considerations.

Thus, most countries will seek so to organize their foreign trade as to make themselves dependent for the necessaries they have to import upon countries bound to them politically and so situated as to diminish the risk of interruption in trade in case of political complications or possible war.

Plan Seen Preferable

Even if, under normal conditions, the supplies obtained in this way may be more costly, the non-economic advantages of such a system of semi-political trade may be sufficiently important to make it preferable, from the point of view of the countries concerned, to a system under which trade would be carried at lower costs or at higher profits.

So long as rearmament goes on, countries will import increased quantities of primary products for their immediate needs and for laying in stocks for contingencies, thus, to a certain extent, producing the paradoxical situation that a tendency toward economic autarchy or independence results in an increase in international trade. In so far as the laying-in of stocks and the feverish production of armaments and equipment are concerned, this situation is not so paradoxical as it may appear.

But, undoubtedly, it would be impossible to expect any tendency toward a return to the conditions of competitive international trade on the world market involving the economic interdependence of all countries upon each other, until the present atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension is finally dispelled.

It would thus appear that the present economic revival is a phenomenon of a somewhat peculiar nature. It is very different from those cyclic changes in world economic conditions to which economists have been used. Practically world-wide as it may appear, it does not belong to the domain of world economy as an organic whole.

It is a fairly typical instance of the developments that are characteristic of a system in which the organic unity of world economy based on competition has been largely replaced by a mechanical aggregate of more or less isolated national units, each having an economic existence of its own and pursuing its own particular policy, often directly at variance with what would be considered the most sacred canons of orthodox economics.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

New Deal Trend Away From Pump Priming Is Seen

This is the second in a series of three articles presenting the background of the abrupt decline in the Stock Exchange in September, sharpest setback in Wall Street in four years.

NEW YORK (AP)—To what extent changes in Washington spending policies have acted to check the "boom" psychology in Wall Street since last spring is admittedly a matter of conjecture, but most analysts agree, of considerable importance.

It was nearly a year ago that President Roosevelt told a democratic rally in Brooklyn, "we primed the pump by spending money in direct relief, in work relief and in public works."

Today a $16,000,000,000 flood of money borrowed by the government and poured into spending channels since 1933 is receding. In perspective, the vast New Deal pump priming experiment appears to have reached its crest in 1936.

Wall St. Hits Spending

The heavy government spending has received much of its sharpest criticism in Wall Street, where bankers have insisted upon the need of a balanced budget to restore confidence, but most say that this spending has naturally been a factor in recent recovery business volumes.

If an actual balance between government cash income and outlay is reached, the American business machine will be faced for the first time in years with the prospect of going forward on its own, without stimulus of expanding credit resulting from Government borrowing and spending.

President Roosevelt in his trip to the Northwest has spoken of balancing the budget in the fiscal year starting next July.

Wall Street and Washington experts point to current Treasury reports as showing evidence that we may already be in a transition phase. They add, however, that the action of Congress on appropriations and taxes next year will tell a big part of the story.

Until recently, government spending has been marked by heavy borrowing at the banks. As the banks loaned money to the government to spend, it came back as deposits. Indeed, deposits of banks that are members of the Reserve System rose from about $12,000,000,000 in 1933 to around $21,000,000,000 last year. As bank deposits are the chief medium of exchange, some economists see such a boost in bank deposits as of definitely inflationary implications.

Of course, when the Government finances itself by collecting taxes, and spending the taxes, that does not tend to build up bank deposits, for the payment of taxes pulls deposits down, as the spending of the money paid pushes them up.

Treasury Figures

Looking at the Treasury's income and outgo figures in detail, some analysts point to an indicated $3,500,000,000 decrease in the amount of money in trade channels for the fiscal year which started last July 1, compared with the previous fiscal year. An offset, of course, is bigger farm income and pay rolls.

On the outgo side, there is no $1,000,000,000 cash bonus to veterans, as was paid a year previously. On the income side are the social security and related revenues, running at the rate of about $1,000,000,000 annually. The rest of the reduction, accounted for by a cut of some $1,500,000,000 in relief and works expenditures, is of course subject to later revision.

Some branches of industry sense the shift at the works spending end. Engineering News-Record, for instance, estimates federal construction awards for August at $19,794,000, against $56,372,000 in the same month of last year, a drop of 64 per cent. For the first eight months of this year, the total is off 39 per cent, but more than offset by bigger private construction.

Treasury Statement

A look at the Treasury statement for Sept. 30, covering the first three months of the current fiscal year, shows the following important reflectors of expanding receipts compared with the same part of last year: (fiscal years start in July):

	1937	1936
Income taxes	$593,528,806	$359,641,731
Social Security taxes	163,782,437	*
Total receipts	$1,650,690,763	$1,135,915,677
Significant on the spending side are the following:		
WPA	$333,926,213	$479,158,389
Total "recovery and relief"	432,548,194	834,692,700
Old-age reserves	124,000,000	*
Rail retirement	44,000,000	*
Total exp'ures	$1,924,514,245	$1,660,799,764
Deficit	273,823,482	524,884,087

*None.

Use of credit to bridge the gap between expenses and receipts—not counting borrowings for sterilization of gold—was smaller than the deficit indicated, bankers pointed out. It was figured social security collections topped transfers to trust accounts, mainly old age reserves, by about $100,000,000 in the three months, giving the Treasury that much extra cash to substitute for credit.

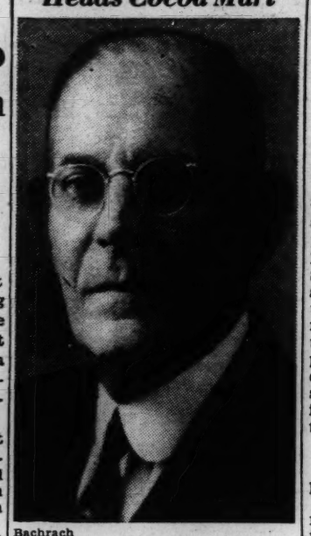
Thus an interesting evolution of government spending-taxing unfolds to analysts looking behind security markets and business savings for coincidence with the flow and ebb of dollars from Washington into pockets of millions.

The aggressive effects of government spending upon business have been a subject of heated controversy since the earlier phases of the New Deal.

But curtailment of spending and increased taxes, most agree, should have a cooling effect upon stock market bulls who were looking for an inflationary boom, such as was widely talked of early this year.

(Tomorrow: the last of the series, "The State of Business.")

Heads Cocoa Mart



Bachrach

Carlos A. Scholtz

Nominated for a Second Term as President of the New York Cocoa Exchange. The Election Will Be Held Oct. 13

N. Y. Cocoa Exchange Trading Makes New Records Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All records for trading volume and deliveries were eclipsed for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, it was reported by Carlos A. Scholtz, president of the New York Cocoa Exchange, in his annual report to the members.

He announced that the volume of trading for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1937, amounted to 145,136 lots or 1,944,822 tons, which was almost three times as large as the previous year's total of 50,936 lots.

He also announced that actual deliveries of 1,052,060 bags had been made on the exchange, with this figure also breaking all previous records.

"Each year the New York Cocoa Exchange becomes more firmly intrenched as the world market place for cocoa. Producers from every land use the exchange as a hedge market and manufacturers are constantly making greater use of the exchange as a medium for purchasing," he said.

Buying of Steel Continues at Low Level During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Long delayed automobile buying of steel, says Iron Age in its weekly review, which has come in large volume from General Motors and Chrysler, particularly in sheets, did not arrive in time to prevent a further dip in steel ingot output this week to an estimated 66 per cent of capacity in the country as a whole from 74 per cent last week.

Apart from the automobile industry, from which further substantial orders are expected within the next week or two, current buying of steel is of the hand-to-mouth variety and in such small aggregate volume that there is still doubt as to whether the bottom of the production decline has been reached.

Having reached the end of their once large backlogs, the mills are now forced to make a rapid adjustment of operations in line with the volume of day-to-day orders.

A few companies received more tonnage in September than in August, but for the majority the sales trend in the past month was downward. October should bring an improvement over September both in automotive buying and in general replenishment, but the extent of the latter is dependent upon the rapidity with which miscellaneous users of steels liquidate their present stocks, which in many instances are sufficient to last from 30 to 90 days at present rates of consumption.

National City Bank Deposits at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—National City Bank of New York in a condition statement as of Sept. 30 reported record deposits of $1,812,046,913, compared with $1,807,822,047 on June 30 and $1,705,290,380 a year ago. Resources were reported at $2,011,517,768 against $2,006,169,216 on June 30. Holdings of United States Government bonds increased to $447,508,653 from $419,401,464 as of June 30.

Guaranty Trust Company reported deposits of $1,528,130,338 against $1,637,713,246 on June 30. Total resources were $1,852,543,514 against $1,984,081,613 three months ago. Holding in United States Government securities amounted to $530,451,391, against $646,369,691 in June.

Number of Telephones Shows Gain of 99,400

NEW YORK (AP)—There was an increase of 99,400 telephones in service in principal telephone subsidiaries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. included in the system during the month of September, 1937.

The gain for these companies in September, 1936, was 128,300.

Corporate Reports Delinquent, Says SEC Accountant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Addressing about 500 corporate officials, attending the annual meeting of the Controllers Institute of America, Carmen C. Blough, chief accountant of the Securities and Exchange Commission, pointed to the need for "material improvement" in the annual reports of many corporations to their stockholders, and the public pitfalls they still contain. The officials in attendance are those considered responsible for the operating figures of business enterprises throughout the country.

SEC Holds Secrets

Mr. Blough went on to say, in part:

"Some companies have filed information of major significance with the Securities and Exchange Commission, where it is a matter of public record, but have omitted it from their published reports. The apparent conclusion is that such managements do not wish their investors to be informed.

"This makes it practicable for institutional and other large investors, security-rating houses, security analysts and investment consultants to obtain the information directly, but the effort or expense is prohibitive to the smaller investor.

"It is well known that effective control of most large American corporations is not exercised by the stockholders who, together, own a majority of the stock. On the contrary, the control is usually exercised by a relatively small group commonly referred to as 'the management.' The practical effect of this is that the principal judgment the average stockholder has to make is much the same as that which faces the bondholder; that is, shall he buy, hold, or sell."

Other Side of Shield

On the other hand, Franzy Eakin, controller of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., said the United States Treasury might call in "any competent controller" to design a "daily statement" which would give an understanding of the Federal Government's daily transactions more clearly than the mingling of income and assets now published daily to the country.

Dean John T. Madden of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance in New York University, discussing the "uncontrollable world," said:

"While I do expect some improvement from present levels, yet I do not expect either a high degree of improvement or a long continued period of improvement. When the decline in business comes, it will be sharp and you must be prepared for it. But I doubt if the decline will be long continued."

Other speakers included James W. Mudge, attorney, of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston, and George L. Barnes, former president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Officers Elected

Henry C. Perry, treasurer of the Heywood-Wakefield Company, of Gardner, Mass., was elected president of the Controllers Institute of America to succeed Paul J. Urquhart.

Other officers elected were Arthur K. Davis, Royal Typewriter Company, New York, Herbert A. Gidney, Gulf Oil Corporation of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Forrest G. Hamrick, American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, Ernest L. Olrich, Munsingwear, Minneapolis; Earl D. Page, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, Philadelphia, vice-presidents; O. W. Brower, American Gas Association, New York, treasurer, and Arthur R. Tucker, managing director.

Power Output Well Above Week of 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Oct. 2 climbed to 2,275,724,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of .4 of 1 per cent over 2,265,748,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and up 5.5 per cent from 2,157,278,000 kilowatt hours in the like week last year, the Edison Electric Institute announces.

The Institute's report shows the following percentage increases over last year in major geographic areas: New England 0.7, Middle Atlantic 3.6, Central Industrial 7.7, West Central 5.5, Southern States 6.2, Rocky Mountain 13.0, Pacific Coast 4.9.

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Elected

James H. Perkins

Chairman of Board of National City Bank, Who Succeeds to Post of President of Clearing House Association

Year's Clearings Of $194,891,611,115 Largest Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York Clearing House Association, at its annual meeting just held, elected James H. Perkins, chairman of the board of the National City Bank, as president, and Herbert P. Howell, president of the Commercial National Bank was made chairman of the Clearing House Committee. Edward L. Beck, manager, was re-elected to that position.

Mr. Perkins succeeds the late A. A. Tilney, and Mr. Howell assumes the duties of William A. Gray Jr., president of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, who has been chairman of the Clearing House Committee during the last year.

J. Murray Mitchell, vice-president of New York Trust Company, was elected secretary to succeed Henry C. Stevens, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company. G. Russell Clark was elected assistant manager. Charles A. Hanna was retained as examiner.

Manager Beck, in his report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, revealed total clearings of $194,891,611,115, the largest since 1931, compared to $186,490,263,783 for the previous year. The year just closed was the fourth consecutive period to show an annual increase in the volume of bank clearings.

The average daily clearings for the year were $645,336,461 against $615,479,418 in the preceding year. Since the organization of the Clearing House 84 years ago total transactions have aggregated $8,609,841,138,714. This comprised exchanges amounting to $7,878,625,728,291 and balances of $731,215,410,423.

During the year balances amounted to $28,975,696,772, bringing the total transactions to $223,867,307,887. The largest exchanges on any one day during the year were on July 2 when the total amounted to $1,337,145,588.

Deflationary Reaction in 1938 Is Seen as Logical by Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The amount of inflation prevailing at the present time provides some basis for believing that the current movement is not exposed to immediate collapse, says Alexander Hamilton Institute. Despite the expansion since 1932, the estimated percentage of inflation this year will be considerably less than in 1919 or in 1929, two years which were followed by sharp deflationary movements. The 1937 inflation percentage of 118.0 compares with the 1919 figure of 335.8 and with the 1929 figure of 170.2, the Institute adds and then goes on to say:

"The current movement, however, is apparently occurring in the middle of a long-term deflationary period. It is consequently questionable whether as much inflation will be attained now as in 1919 which came at the end of a long term inflationary period or as in 1929 which came in the first part of the present long-term deflationary period. The position of the current movement in the long-term downward cycle thus weakens considerably the probability that any substantial further inflation is in prospect for the near future. The amount of inflation is less now than in past instances.

New Deflation Logical

"The extent of the current inflationary rally points rather definitely to an early interruption of the movement. According to the present estimate, the amount of inflation in 1937 will show an increase of 101.0 per cent over the low for the depression in 1932. This will be the second largest increase since the Civil War and it will not be greatly below the record increase of 124.6 per cent during the 1914-1919 period when the World War provided a much more powerful stimulant to inflation than that which seems to exist tolay.

"The duration of the present inflationary rally is also indicative of an interruption of the movement in the near future. In continuing for five years, it has exceeded all such movements since the Civil War with the exception of two. Of these two, it has equalled the one beginning in 1915 and it has fallen short by only one year of equalling the longest movement which began in 1896 and lasted for six consecutive years.

Will History Repeat?

"If history repeats itself a deflationary reaction next year would be a logical development. In fact, there are already indications that such a reaction has begun. The stock market recession and the weakness of commodity prices are two factors providing such evidence. The Government's financial operations at the present time are deflationary rather than inflationary. Only small deficits are now occurring and these deficits are more than accounted for by such non-inflationary operations as payments into trust funds.

"In any case, it is reasonable to assume that any reaction that may occur next year will not be the beginning of a prolonged depression. After any reaction next year, inflation should be resumed for at least one or two years before the next major recession."

Week's Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Sept. 30 totaled 163, highest since June 17, compared with 159 a week earlier and 147 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

Continental Can Issue of 200,000 Shares Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Continental Can Company issue of 200,000 shares Continental Can Company, Inc., $4.50 cumulative preferred stock will be placed on the market today by an underwriting group headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and including 28 other investment firms. The stock will be offered at $100 a share and accrued dividends.

Net proceeds from the sale of this stock, estimated at $19,354,560, will be applied by the company at the outset to the payment of bank indebtedness which on Aug. 31 was $26,000,000, incurred primarily to carrying increased inventories and receivables and to finance expansion. The increase in inventories and receivables in the first eight months of the year amounted to approximately $30,000,000 and resulted from a larger volume of business, the manufacture of finished products to meet seasonal requirements and forward purchases of raw materials.

Associated with Goldman, Sachs & Co. in the offering are Charles D. Barney & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; the First Boston Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lazard Frères & Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; W. C. Langley & Co., F. B. Moseley & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Hornblower & Weeks, the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Kleinwort Sons & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Riter & Co., Baker, Weeks & Harden, Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co., the First of Michigan Corporation, Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Schwabacher & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

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Condensed Statement of Condition as of September 30, 1937

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers	$ 549,266,058.47
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)	447,508,653.22
State and Municipal Bonds	102,580,484.93
Other Bonds and Securities	138,473,876.50
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	686,474,187.06
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	20,053,443.78
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	3,652,500.00
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	8,000,000.00
Bank Premises	50,768,667.99
Other Assets	4,739,896.44
Total	$2,011,517,768.39

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,812,046,913.79
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills	$57,361,767.52	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	12,836,095.11	44,525,672.41
Items in Transit with Branches		4,983,205.15
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		4,922,853.44
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		7,056,747.43
Dividend		1,550,000.00
Capital	$77,500,000.00	
Surplus	44,250,000.00	
Undivided Profits	14,682,376.17	136,432,376.17
Total		$2,011,517,768.39

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of September 25, 1937.

Securities carried at $157,017,752.62 in the foregoing statement, consisting of $126,955,167.62 of United States Government Obligations, $18,226,660.11 of State and Municipal Bonds, and $11,835,924.89 of Other Bonds and Securities, are deposited to secure $137,813,650.07 of Public and Trust Deposits, and for other purposes required by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,890,000
Previous day	1,680,720
1937 vol. to date	304,963,813
1936 vol. to date	365,018,728

Stock Market Is Unevenly Higher; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—In nervous, rapid-fire swings the stock market pushed unevenly forward today after a sharp early crack prompted by weakness in London.

At the start prices broke 1 to around 4 or more on heavy sales. U. S. Steel and other leaders slipped off to new lows. Around the final hour gains of fractions to a point or more ruled.

Steels were under the weight of slower operations during the morning. Later U. S. Steel rose briskly but ground was not held. Other steels which found the going hard were Inland and Bethlehem.

Gainers were Republic Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, American Telephone, Western Union, American Can, Northern Pacific, Eastman Kodak and Philip Morris.

Volume was about 1,800,000 shares.

Bonds slumped, with losses in some issues as large as 2 points today.

Here and there, selected specialties and rails resisted the trend, marking up fractional gains, but the list generally was lower.

Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, were around 2 lower as the noon hour neared, and the 5s of 1949 were off close to a point.

Lower also were American & Foreign Power 5s, Armour 4s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and 3¾s, International Telephone 5s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, Western Union 5s of 1960, and McKesson & Robbins 5½s.

Down among the rails were St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Rock Island 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Frisco 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Moving a shade higher were Shell Union 3½s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Great Northern 4s.

Japanese 5½s were down 2¼ at one time, but price changes among foreigns generally were small.

U. S. Governments showed declines ranging to 4-32s.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—After a wide decline, rallying tendencies cropped out in the curb market today and as trading went into the final hour many shares were about even to fractions higher. Losses generally did not exceed a point.

Taking the recovery trail for minor gains were Northern States Power "A," Lake Shore Mines, and American Gas & Electric.

A few higher priced stocks showed declines of around a point including Sherwin Williams and Pittsburgh Plate glass. Fractionally lower but improved from earlier levels were Gulf Oil, Aluminum Co., American Cyanamid "B," Standard Power & Light, and McWilliams Dredging.

Many popular issues such as United Wall Paper, Wright Hargreaves, American Superpower, Cord Corp., Creole Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share and International Petroleum were unchanged.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal				
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %	
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½	
Com paper				
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾	
Time money				
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼	
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c	

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ¼%	⅛@ ¼%	¼@ ⅜%
60 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅜@ ⅜
4 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ¾

London Quotations

3 mos bills	¼%	¼%	⅜@ ⅜%
Short bills	⅜	⅜	⅜@ ⅜
Bar silver	19 1d	19 1d	20 ⅛d
Bar gold	140s 7½d	140s 8d	142s

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Budapest	4
Boston	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
Chicago	1½	Calcutta	3
Cleveland	1½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	1½	Danzig	4
Kansas City	1½	Lisbon	4½
		London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Oslo	4
Richmond	1½	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3½
St Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	2.92
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93⅛	$4.95⅛		$4.8665
Cables	4.95⅛	4.95⅛		8.2397
France—franc	.0329	.0329		.3267
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1684		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2301	.2298		*
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526		.0526
Germany—mark	.4016	.4014		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5530	.5529		*
Sweden—krona	.2554	.2554		.4537
Norway—krone	.2489	.2489		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2212	.2211		.4537
Spain—peseta	.†	.†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887		.2382
Cz'ch'sl'v'a—crown	.0351	.0351		*
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977	.1977		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0451		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso‡	.3005	.3005		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0620	.0620		.3023
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400		.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900	.5900‡		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2887	.2888		.8440
India—rupee	.3747	.3741		.6180
Java—florin	.5530	.5550		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3110	.3107		*
Shanghai—dol	.2969‡	.2973‡		*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5812	.5812		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5025		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.100	1.00		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai; †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶paper peso; nNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Oct. 4: Receipts, $36,798,239; expenditures, $34,608,745; balance, $2,857,130,839; customs receipts for the month, $5,020,979. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,709,508,238; expenditures, $2,040,977,754, including $552,055,090 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $331,469,525; gross debt, $36,932,743,036, an increase of $421,732 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,752,902,431, including $1,221,413,081 of inactive gold.

Inactive issues: Adams Exp (.30g) 28 12 10⅞ 12 +½; Adams-Millis (2) 3 22 21⅜ 21⅝ Oct 5; Addressograph (1.40) 4 25½ 25⅜ 25½ —¼; Advance Rumely 2 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ —½; Air Reduction (1a) 39 62½ 57½ 62 +1¾; Air-Way El Ap 4 1½ 1⅜ 1½; Alaska Jun (.60a) 40 12⅜ 11½ 12¼ +¾; Alleghany 42 2 1¾ 2 +⅛; Alleg pf xw 2 20 19½ 20 Oct 2; Alleg pf $30 ww 12 18½ 18½ 18½ +1; Alleg pf $40 ww 3 20 18¾ 20 Oct 2; Alleg pr pf 1 20½ 20½ 20½ Oct 2; Alleg Stl (1.20g) 10 22½ 21 22½ —½; Allen Indust (1) 3 11 11 11; Allied Ch & Dye (6) 14 188 180 188 +8; Allied Kid (1a) 3 14 13⅞ 14; Allied Mills (2g) 3 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜; Allied Stores (.20a) 38 12 11⅜ 12 +½; Allied Stores pf (5) 62 62 62 —3; Allis-Ch Mfg (2g) 79 50¾ 48½ 50 +½; Alpha P Cem (1) 1 16 16 16 —½; Amal Leather 16 3½ 3¼ 3⅜ —⅛; Amal Leather pf (3) 3 30 30 30 —2; Amerada (2) 15 73¾ 72 73¾ +¾; Am Ag Ch Del (6½g) 3 73 72 73 —¾; Am Bank Note (¾g) 6 17¼ 16 16½ —1; Am Brake Sh (2g) 3 45½ 44 45½ +½; Am Can (4a) 13 97 94 97 +2¾; Am Can pf (7) 2 156 156 156 Oct 5; Am Car & Fdy (¼g) 17 28 25½ 27½ +½; Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) 3 52 51 52 —1; Am Ch & Cable (1g) 26 21½ 21 21¼ —¼; Am Ch & Cable pf (5) 3 150 150 150 Aug 25; Am Chicle (4a) 2 93½ 92 93½ —⅜; Am Colortype 17 9⅛ 8½ 9⅛ —⅜; Am Coml Alcohol 6 16¾ 16 16¾ +½; Am Crys Sug (3¼g) 2 19½ 19½ 19½ +¾; Am Encaustic Tiling 15 5⅜ 5½ 5⅜ —⅛; Am European 2 7 7 7 Oct 4; Am & Foreign Pow 28 5 4⅝ 4⅞ +⅛; Am & For P $6 pf 2 24⅜ 24 24⅜; Am & For P $7 pf 12 31½ 30 31½ +⅜; Am & For P 2 pf 12 12¼ 11½ 12¼; Am-Hawaii SS (1) 1 12½ 12½ 12½ +⅜; Am Hide & Leather 26 4½ 4⅜ 4½; Am Hide & L pf (3) 3 31½ 31 31½ —1; Am Home Pr (2.40) 3 39 38 39 +½; Am Ice 6 2½ 2 2⅝ +⅛; Am Ice pf (1½g) 3 19¼ 19 19 Oct 5; Am International 20 9⅜ 9 9⅜ +⅛; Am Locomotive 45 26 23⅝ 26 +1; Am Locomotive pf 3 81½ 80½ 81½ —⅞; Am M & Fdy (¾g) 6 16 15⅝ 16 +¼; Am M & Met (.60) 10 6⅜ 5⅞ 6¼ +⅜; Am Metal (¼g) 20 35¼ 34½ 35⅛ +⅞; Am Metal 6% pf (6) 3 108 108 108 Sep 24; Am Power & Light 56 7 6½ 7 +¼; Am P & L $6 pf (6) 10 47⅜ 44¼ 47⅛ +1⅜; Am P & L $5 pf (5) 9 0¼ 39 40¼ +¼; Am Rad & St S (.60) 125 14 13⅛ 14 +½; Am Roll Mill (2) 95 29¼ 27⅜ 29⅛ +⅝; Am Roll Mill pf (4½) 16 88½ 86½ 88½ +1¼; Am Safety Raz (2) 6 23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜; Am Seating (¼g) 4 18¾ 18¾ 18¾ +¾; Am Smelt & R (4g) 89 64⅞ 61¾ 64¼ +1; Am Smelt & R pf (7) 1 140½ 140½ 140½; Am Snuff (3a) 3 51½ 50 50 Oct 5; Am Steel Fdrs (1½g) 42 34 32 33¾ +1¼; Am Stores (1½g) 3 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜; Am Sugar Ref (2) 3 31½ 31½ 31½ —1½; Am Sugar Ref pf (7) 1 121 121 121 Sep 11; Am Sumat Tob (1a) 3 20½ 20 20½ +⅜; Am Tel & Tel (9) 54 159½ 157¼ 159¼ +1; Am Tobacco (5) 13 74 72½ 74 —¼; Am Tobacco B (5) 19 76⅜ 75 76 +½; Am Tobacco pf (6) 3 137¼ 137½ 137½ Oct 5; Am Type Founders 17 8¼ 8 8⅛; Am Wat Wks (.60g) 119 13 12⅛ 13 +¼; Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) 1 85 85 85; Am Woolen 12 7 6⅞ 6⅞; Am Woolen pf (3k) 2 46 45¼ 46 —1¼; Am Zinc L & S 41 8⅞ 8 8⅞ +⅜; Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g) 1 45 45 45 +2¾; Anaconda (1¼g) 384 37¼ 34 37⅛ +1⅛; Anacon W&C (2½g) 6 51 49 50½ +½; Anchor Cap (.45g) 1 19 19 19; Andes Copper 1 13½ 13½ 13½ Oct 5; A P W Paper 1 5 5 5 Oct 5; Arch-Dan-M (1½g) 1 38 38 38 —½; Armour Del pf (7) 3 102⅛ 101½ 102⅛ +⅜; Armour Ill (.55g) 67 8½ 8 8⅜ +⅛; Armour Ill pr pf (6) 1 75 75 75 —½; Armour Ill pf (7) 1 100 100 100 Sep 23; Armstrong Ck (1¼g) 29 43 40¾ 42⅞ —⅛; Arnold Const (⅞g) 2 9 9 9 —⅜; Artloom 4 6 5¾ 5⅞ +⅛; Assd Dry Goods 14 11½ 11 11½ +⅜; Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) 1 82 82 82 Oct 5; Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k) 1 107 107 107 Aug 27; Associates Invest (3) 1 43⅞ 43⅞ 43⅞ +⅜; Atch T & S F (2g) 49 54½ 51¾ 53⅝ +⅜; Atch T & S F pf (5) 2 84¾ 84¾ 84⅝ +1¼; Atl Coast Line 9 33 31 32½ +½; Atl Gulf & W In 2 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞ +⅜; Atl G & W In pf 4 14¾ 14¾ 14¾ Oct 1; Atl Refining (1) 29 22⅞ 22¼ 22⅞ +⅜; Atl Refining pf (4) 6 103½ 103 103½ +1¼; Atlas Corp (.80) 30 12 11⅞ 12; Atlas Corp pf (3) 6 46¼ 46¼ 46¼ —½; Atlas Powder (2½g) 3 60 59 60; Atlas Tack (⅜g) 6 7½ 7⅜ 7½ —⅛; Auburn Auto 6 12½ 12½ 12½ +½; Austin Nichols 6 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝ —¼; Aviation Corp 31 4⅜ 4 4⅜ +⅛

B

Baldwin Loco ct 58 11½ 10⅜ 11½ +⅜; Balt & Ohio 92 16¾ 15 16⅜ +⅜; Balt & Ohio pf 11 21⅜ 20½ 21⅜ +⅞; Bang & Aroos (2½) 1 35 35 35 Oct 4; Barber Co (¼g) 5 19 18 19; Barker Bros 9 16½ 15¼ 15¼ —1¼; Barnsdall (1)f 74 17⅜ 16 17¼ +½; Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g) 3 11½ 11½ 11½ —⅛; Beatrice Cr (1a) 7 19 18½ 19 —1; Beech-Nut P (4a) 1 99 99 99 Oct 5; Belding-Hem (1) 5 10 9⅝ 10; Belg NR pf (3.27g) 1 87 87 87 Sep 9; Bendix Aviat (¾g) 32 14½ 14 14¼ —⅛; Benef In Ln (2g) 9 19½ 19¼ 19¼ —¼; Best & Co (2½a) 7 46½ 46 46 Oct 5; Beth Steel (2½g) 215 64 59½ 64 +½; Beth Steel 7% pf (7) 2 104½ 104½ 104½ +½; Beth Steel 7% pf (7) 2 104½ 104½ 104½ +½; Bigelow-San (3) 3 36 36 36 —3½; Black & Decker (1a) 6 20 19 20; Blaw-Knox (.70g) 18 15¼ 14¾ 14¾ —¼; Boeing Airplane 49 24½ 22½ 24⅜ +2; Bohn Alum (2¾g) 9 35¼ 33¾ 35 +⅝; Bond Stores (1.60) 3 18¼ 18½ 18⅛ —⅛; Borden (1.60) 17 21⅜ 21 21⅛; Borg-Warner (2) 32 38¼ 35¾ 38¼ +1⅜; Boston & Maine 4 6¾ 6 6 Oct 5; Botany C M A 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ Sep 29; Bower R Bear (2g) 1 26 26 26 Oct 5; Bridgpt Brass (.65g) 52 12⅝ 12 12⅝ +⅛; Briggs Mfg (2½g) 36 32½ 30¼ 32½ +1; Briggs & Str (2¾g) 4 40 39 40; Bristol-Myers (2.40a) 2 35½ 35 35 —⅛; Bklyn & Queens T 6 2½ 2¼ 2¼; Bklyn & Q T pf 2 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ —1; Bklyn-Man Tr 33 13¼ 11¾ 13⅛ +1; Bklyn-M T pf (6) 5 39 ¾ 38½ 38½ +½; Bklyn U Gas (2.30g) 9 22¾ 22⅜ 22¾ —⅛; Brown Shoe (3) 1 39 39 39 —1; Bruns-Balke (¾g) 4 11 10¼ 11; Bucyrus-Erie (¼g) 10 11½ 11 11½ +⅜; Budd Mfg 31 6⅜ 6 6½ +¼; Budd Wheel (.20g) 32 6 5¾ 6; Bullard Co (1) 2 22 22 22 Oct 5; Bulova Watch (4a) 11 38⅝ 37¼ 38½ —¾; Burlington Mills (1) 18 10½ 10 10 —½; Burr Ad Ma (.65g) 8 25 24 25; Bush Terminal 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾; Bush Term 7% deb 3 11 11 11; Butler Bros (.60) 8 11 10½ 11½ +⅜; Butler Bros pf (1½) 8 24¼ 24 24¼ —¼; Butte Cop & Zinc 15 4¼ 3⅞ 4¼ +¼; Byers Co 10 12½ 12⅛ 12½ +¼; Byron Jackson (1g) 6 20½ 18¼ 20½ +⅜

C

Calif Pack (1½a) 13 27½ 27 27½ +½; Calif Pack pf (2½) 1 52½ 52½ 52½ Sep 29; Callahan Z-Ld 37 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜ +⅛; Calumet & H (1.10g) 63 10½ 9¼ 10½ +½; Campbell Wy (1) 4 22 20½ 22 +½; Can Dry Ginger Ale 65 15½ 14⅜ 15½ +1; Canadian Pacific 43 9¼ 9 9¼ +¼; Cannon Mills (1½g) 2 40 40 40 Sep 30; Cap Adm A (½g5) 5 9¼ 8¾ 8¾ Sep 28; Carpenter Stl (1.60g) 2 24 23¼ 23¼ —1¼; Carriers & Gen(.15g) 4 4¾ 4⅝ 4¾ —⅛; Case (JI) (6g) 6 129½ 123 128½ +6½; Caterpil Trac (2¼g) 7 74 72 73 +2; Caterpil Tr pf (5) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ —½; Celanese Corp (2¼g) 39 28⅝ 26¾ 28⅝ +⅝; Celanese pr pf (7) * 104 104 104 Sep 30; Celotex (.80g) 5 30 30 30 —½; Cent Aguir (1½a) 6 28⅞ 28 28 —2; Cent Pdy 24 4½ 4¼ 4½ +⅛; Cent RR NJ 3 15⅜ 15½ 15¾ —¼; Cent Violeta Sug 3 8 7⅜ 7⅜ —½; Century Rib M (.30g) 1 8 8 8 Oct 5; Cerro de Pasco (4) 32 55 53¼ 55 +3⅝; Certain-teed 8 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝ —⅛; Champ Pap & P (2) 6 42½ 41½ 42½ —½; Checker Cab 2 12 12 12 Oct 1; Ches & Ohio (2.80a) 32 41½ 39¼ 41½ +2; Ches & Ohio pf (4) 2 90½ 90½ 90½ Sep 30; Ches Corp (3) 4 52 47¼ 52 +3¾; Chi & E Ill 4 1¾ 1⅜ 1⅜ Sep 27; Chi & E Ill pf 6 4½ 4 4 Oct 5; Chi & N W 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ —⅛; Chi & N W pf 1 7 7 7 —½; Chi Gt West 5 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜ —⅛; Chi Gt West pf 4 6¾ 6½ 6¾ +¼; Chi Mail Or (1½a) 4 17¼ 17 17 —½; Chi M St P & P 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1¼; Chi M St P & P pf 9 2½ 2⅜ 2½; Chi Pneu T 7 15½ 15 15½ —½; Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) 3 36 36 36 —½; Chi Rk Is & P 5 1½ 1¼ 1¼ —¼; C R I & P 6% pf 2 3 3 3 Oct 5; C R I & P 7% pf 1 3⅜ 3½ 3⅜ +⅛; Chi Yell Cab (1¼g) 3 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼ +¼; Chick Cot Oil 4 16¼ 16½ 16½ —¼; Childs Co 8 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜ —⅛; Chrysler (7g) 230 87½ 83⅜ 87 +1⅜

City Ice & F (2) 5 15½ 15¼ 15½ —; City Stores 5 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾ —⅛; Clark Equip (1.30g) 6 32½ 32½ 32½ —½; Clev Graph B (1½g) 2 33¼ 33 33¼ —¾; Cluett Peabody (1) 5 18½ 17 18½ +1½; Coca-Cola (3) 31 127 119½ 127 +6; Coca-Cola A (3) 1 56⅝ 56⅝ 56⅝ Oct 5; Colgate-Palm (½) 24 13⅜ 13⅛ 13½ +⅛; Colgate-Palm pf (6) 1 102⅜ 102⅜ 102⅝ Oct 5; Coll & Atk (4g) 16 38 34¾ 38 +2¾; Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) 14 19¼ 18½ 19¼ —¼; Colum Br A (1.05g) 4 24⅜ 24 24⅜ +⅜; Colum Br B (1.05g) 3 24 24 24 —; Colum G&El (.30g) 156 9¼ 8½ 9 +⅛; Colum G&El pf A (6) 2 80½ 80 80 —; Colum Pict vtc(1a) 16 18½ 18 18½ +⅜; Colum Pict pf (2¾) 1 36 36 36 Oct 5; Colum Carbon (4a) 6 92⅜ 89½ 92 —; Comi Credit (4a) 33 49⅞ 47 49⅞ +⅞; Comi Credit pf (4¼) 2 91 90 90 —1⅜; Comi Invest Tr (4) 25 51 49 51 +2; Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼) 1 100 100 100 Oct 5; Comi Solv (.80) 50 10⅜ 10 10¼ +⅛; Comwlth & Sou 165 2 1⅞ 1⅞ —⅛; Comwlth & So pf (3) 11 42½ 42¼ 42¼ —⅛; Conde Nast 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ —⅛; Congoleum-Nairn (2) 20 28¼ 27 28 —; Congress Cigar 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ Oct 5; Consol Aircraft 10 13¾ 12⅞ 13¾ +⅝; Consol Cigar 2 9 8½ 9 +¼; Consol Edison (1½g) 80 29⅜ 27⅝ 29⅜ +1⅜; Consol Edison pf (5) 36 99¼ 98½ 98½ Oct 5; Consol Film 8 2 2 2 —; Consol Film pf 6 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼ —⅛; Consol Laundries 12 6½ 6½ 6½ —⅛; Consol Oil (.80a) 143 11¼ 10¾ 11¼ +⅛; Consol Oil $5 pf (5) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ Sep 28; Consol RR Cuba pf 1 43¼ 43¼ 43½ —; Consol Textile 18 ⅝ ½ ½ —; Consol Coal 7 6½ 6⅛ 6⅜ —; Consol Coal pf 1 29 29 29 —; Consum Pow pf (4½) 1 84⅞ 84⅛ 84½ Oct 5; Container Corp (1.20) 24 19¾ 19 19½ —⅝; Cont Baking A 21 14½ 13 14 —; Cont Baking B 68 2½ 2 2½ —; Cont Baking pf (8) 2 81 81 81 Oct 5; Cont Can (3) 22 52 51 52 +⅛; Cont Dia Fib (1¼g) 2 12⅜ 12 12⅜ +⅜; Cont Ins (1.60a) 10 32 31¼ 31½ +½; Cont Motor 19 1⅞ 1¾ 1¾ —; Cont Oil Del (1¼g) 48 35½ 33½ 35⅜ +⅝; Cont Steel (1) 7 17½ 17 17½ —; Corn Products (3) 12 60¾ 58 60¾ +1¾; Corn Products pf (7) 1 161 161 161 —¼; Coty 21 5½ 5⅛ 5⅜ +⅛; Crane Co 38 31¼ 27 30 +2; Crane Co cv pf (5) 9 101 100 101 —1; Cream of Wh (2g) 12 25½ 25 25½ +½; Crosley Radio 10 12½ 11⅞ 12 —⅛; Crown Cork (2) 62 42⅜ 39¼ 42 +½; Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼) 1 38 38 38 Sep 22; Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼) 1 38 38 38 Oct 1; Crown Zellerb (¾g) 45 15⅜ 14½ 15⅜ +⅝; Crown Zeller pf (5) 2 86 85¾ 86 Oct 5; Crucible Steel 13 43 39 43 +3; Crucible Stl pf (5¼k 1 102 102 102 —6; Cuba Co 3 1 1 1 —; Cuban-Am Sugar 28 6 5⅞ 6 —; Cudahy Pack 3 22 21¼ 22 —1; Curtis Publishing 6 7⅛ 7 7 —¼; Curtis Pub pf (7) 3 58⅜ 58⅛ 58½ —⅜; Curtiss-Wright 96 4⅛ 3⅞ 4 —; Curtiss-Wright A 29 13⅞ 12¾ 13⅞ +⅞; Cushman 7% pf (3½) 1 67 67 67 Sep 17; Cutler-Hammer (2g) 2 55 55 55 —

D

Davega Stores (1a) 1 10 10 10 —; Davega Strs pf (1¾) 3 15½ 15 15 Oct 4; Deere & Co (2g) 40 101 95½ 101 +3; Deere & Co pf (1.40) 1 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ —¼; Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a) 3 13 15 15 —⅜; Del & Hudson 24 23 22 22⅜ —⅜; Del Lack & W 34 10⅞ 10 10⅜ +⅛; Den & Rio G W pf 1 3½ 3½ 3½ Oct 5; Detroit Edison (6g) 4 104¼ 104 104 Oct 5; Devoe & Rayn A (3a) 1 60 60 60 Sep 1; Diamond Match (1a) 5 22¾ 22½ 22¾ —¼; Diam Mat pf (1½a) 1 32¾ 32¾ 32¾ —1; Diam T Mot (1) 4 10½ 10 10½ +½; Dist Corp-Seagram 19 16 15½ 16 +⅞; Dist Corp-S pf ww (5) 2 73 73 73 +⅞; Dixie-Vortex (1½) 4 18½ 18 18 Oct 5; Doehler D C (1½g) 6 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝ —; Dome Mines (4½g) 14 42¼ 40⅞ 42¼ +⅞; Dominion Stores 1 7 7 7 —; Douglas Aircraft 65 37¾ 33½ 37½ +4; Dow Chem (3.35g) 21 110 107 107½ —1; Drug Inc 5 35 35 35 Sep 25; Dresser B (1e) 1 18¼ 18¼ 18¼ Oct 4; Duluth So Sh & Atl 7 1 ¾ 1 Sep 28; Duluth S S & A pf 11 1 1 1 —; Dunhill Internat 6 3 2⅞ 3 —; Duplan Silk 1 12½ 12½ 12½ Sep 25; du Pont de N (4¼g) 29 138 133 138 +4¼; du Pont deb (6) 24 134 133½ 134 +¾

E

Eastern Rolling Mill 9 7¾ 7¼ 7¾ +¼; Eastman Kodak (8) 15 168 165 168 +2; Eaton Mfg (1¾g) 17 25 22½ 25 +1¾; Eitingon Schild 37 6½ 5⅝ 6½ +⅜; Elec & Mus (.18e) 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝ +⅛; El Auto Lite (2.20g) 35 29¾ 28½ 29⅜ +⅜; Elec Boat 32 8¼ 7¼ 8¼ +¾; Elec Pow & Light 294 13⅞ 12¾ 13⅝ +½; Elec P & L $6 pf 2 46 45 46 —2½; Elec P & L pf 16 51 46¼ 51 +3½; Elec Stor Bat (2) 2 30½ 30½ 30½ +⅛; Elk Horn Coal 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ Sep 29; Elk Horn Coal pf 1 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ —; El Paso N G (2) 21 21 20⅞ 20⅞ +⅛; Endicott-Johnson (3) 1 44⅞ 44⅞ 44⅞ —½; Eng Pub Svc 2 7 7 7 —; Eng P S $5 pf (5) 3 53¼ 53¼ 53¼ Sep 24; Eng PS pf ww (5½) 1 53½ 53½ 53½ Oct 5; Eng P S $6 pf (6) 1 63½ 63½ 63½ Sep 24; Equitable Off Bldg 2 3½ 3½ 3½ —; Erie RR 9 10 9½ 10 +⅛; Erie 1 pf 12 15¼ 14 15 +½; Erie 2 pf 1 11½ 11½ 11½ Oct 5; Eureka Vac Clean 2 6 5⅞ 6 —; Evans Prod (1) 6 14 13⅝ 14 —; Exchange Buffet 2 2½ 2½ 2½ —

F

Fairbanks Mor (1a) 17 40½ 39 40¼ +¼; Fairbanks M pf (6) 1 150 150 150 Mar 31; Fajardo Sugar (3g) 10 36½ 35½ 36½ 4+1½; Fed Light & Trac 2 12½ 12½ 12½ —⅛; Fed Mining & Sm 1 80 80 80 Oct 5; Fed M & Sm pf (7) 1 100 100 100 Sep 23; Fed Motor 4 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼ —; Fed Screw 2 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼ —½; Fed Water Serv A 10 2½ 2¼ 2½ +⅛; Fed D Stores (2) 2 26 25½ 26 +1; Fed D Strs pf (4¼) 5 83 83 83 Oct 1; Fid P F Ins (1.70g) 10 33½ 31½ 33½ +1; Firestn T&R (2) 6 26½ 25 26¼ +⅝; Firestn T&R pf (6) 4 96 96 96 —1; First Nat Strs (2½) 2 36¼ 36¼ 36¼ —¼; Flintkote (1) 10 18¾ 18¼ 18⅝ +⅜; Florence Sto (1½g) 1 32 32 32 —1⅛; Florsheim Sh A (2) 1 31 31 31 Sep 4; Follansbee 6 3 2⅞ 2¾ —⅛; Food Mach (2½a) 7 36¼ 35 36¼ +1; Foster Wheeler 21 23 20½ 23 +1½; Francisco Sug 9 5¼ 5 5¼ +⅛; Freeport Sul (1g) 15 24¾ 24¼ 24½ —

G—H

Gabriel A 2 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛ Oct 5; Gair (Robert) 17 7¼ 7 7¼ —; Gair (Robt) pf (3) 2 29¾ 29 29 Sep 29; Gar Wood Ind (¾g) 12 7¾ 7½ 7⅝ —⅛; Gen Am Investors 5 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅝ —; Gen Am Inv pf (6) 2 100⅛ 100⅛ 100⅛ Sep 8; Gen Am Trans (1½g) 10 46¾ 45½ 46¾ —1¼; Gen Baking (.60) 12 9¼ 9 9⅛ +⅛; Gen Bronze 5 5 4¾ 5 +⅛; Gen Cable 5 14½ 13¼ 14½ +1½; Gen Cable A 5 28 27½ 28 —¼; Gen Cable pf 1 100 100 100 Oct 5; Gen Cigar (2½g) 5 28⅛ 27⅞ 28⅛ —⅛; Gen Elec (1.20g) 229 43¼ 40¼ 43¼ +2½; Gen Foods (2) 19 33⅜ 32¾ 33⅛ —; Gen Gas & Elec A 13 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ —; Gen Mills (3) 2 56¾ 56½ 56½ —1⅜; Gen Motors (2¼g) 428 47⅜ 44¾ 47¼ +1⅝; Gen Motors pf (5) 3 116½ 116 116½ —; Gen Outdoor Adv 5 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛ +⅛; Gen Outdr Adv A 4 33½ 33½ 33 —; Gen Print Ink (.60g) 9 12½ 12¼ 12½ —½; Gen Pub Service 2 2¾ 2⅜ 2¾ +⅛; Gen Ry Sig (1) 5 23¾ 23 23 —; Gen Real & Util 34 2⅛ 2 2⅛ +⅛; Gen Real & Util pf 3 22½ 21⅛ 22½ +1¼; Gen Refract (2½) 5 34 33½ 34 +1; Gen Thomps Eq (¾g) 13 18 17⅜ 18 +½; Gen Time Inst (1a) 1 24 24 24 —6; Gen Tire & Rubber 8 16¼ 15½ 16¼ +¾; Gillette (¾g) 30 12¼ 11½ 12¼ +⅛; Gillette pf (5) 1 68⅛ 68⅛ 68⅛ —1⅜; Gimbel Bros 41 13½ 12⅝ 13½ +½; Gimbel $6 pf (6) 4 64 63 63 —5; Glidden Co (2a) 15 30¼ 29½ 30¼ +1; Glidden cv pf (2¼) 1 45 45 45 Sep 25; Gobel (Adolph) 7 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞ —; Goebel Brew (.20a) 18 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ —; Goodrich (1g) 42 25½ 23 25⅝ +1⅜; Goodrich pf (5) 2 66 66 66 —; Goodyr T&R (1¼g) 116 28¼ 26¼ 28 +⅞; Goodyr T & R pf (5) 6 97½ 94¾ 97½ +2¾; Gotham Silk Hos 9 6⅝ 6 6¼ —⅛; Graham-Paige 77 2¾ 2½ 2¾ —⅛; Granby Consol Min 14 6 5¾ 6 —; Grand Union 23 2½ 2¼ 2½ —; Grand Union pf (2k) 2 14½ 14½ 14½ —⅛; Gran City Stl (⅜g) 2 ·3 ·3 ·3 Oct 5; Grant (W T) (1.40a) 14 31 30 30¾ —1; Gt Nor Ir O ct (⅜g) 17 15¼ 14½ 15 +⅛; Gt No Ry pf 37 38⅜ 35 38⅜ +1⅝; Gt W Sug (2.40a) 7 31¾ 30¾ 30¾ Oct 5; Green (H L) (1.60a) 2 24 23 24 +1; Greyhound (.80) 61 12⅛ 11½ 12¼ +1; Greyhound pf (.85) 3 9½ 9½ 9½ Oct 5; Guantanamo Sugar 8 1⅝ 1½ 1½ —⅛; Gulf Mobile & Nor 3 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ Oct 1; Gulf Mobile & N pf 1 28 28 28 —1; Hacknak Wat (¾g) 1 29½ 29½ 29½ Sep 24

Hall Printing 2 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ —⅛; Hamilton W (1¼g) 1 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ Oct 1; Harb-Walker (1½g) 10 27½ 27 27 —1; Hat Corp A (.80g) 10 8½ 8 8 —1; Hayes Body 10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Market Sluggish And Prices Nominal

Watchful waiting is the chief occupation of the members of the Boston wool trade just now. Very little raw wool is being sold, and the trade is marking time, but with an eye on the goods market in the United States and the trend of prices in overseas wool markets.

In view of the small business that is being done, the price of wool in Boston is more or less nominal. There is not enough trade to test the market or to establish values. Quotations that are available are based largely upon the asking prices at which relatively small quantities of the various grades can be purchased.

Buyers of wool are talking prices on a lower scale and in some instances substantially below the prices being asked by holders. Yet a number of large holders continue "out of the market" pending improved demand in a sizeable way. The mark-time policy gained new friends as the tone in Australian markets strengthened, of late.

Wool markets abroad are irregular despite the improved tone in Australia. Japan is not yet buying actively in Australia. Last year the buying of Japan in South America went a long way towards bolstering that market and wool men say that the coming season in Argentina is likely to be a disappointment unless Japan comes to the rescue again this year.

In the goods market some improvement is noted in the women's wear field though the men's wear division is still more or less stagnant. Spring lines of men's suitings and topcoats, are being shown by most men's wear mills at prices ranging from unchanged to 5 cents a yard under the price prevailing the previous season. Samples of the new lines have been sought, but contracts have not been placed in any quantity as yet.

Inquiries for sorted mohair are more numerous and sample lots are moving at prices under the previous asking prices. In the country the growers look for prices for their holdings in line with the high prices of contracts earlier in the season and many turn down offers at under the high levels.

New Offerings

Public offering of $18,000,000 Idaho Power Company first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds due 1967 is being made. The bonds, priced at 98½ per cent, are being underwritten by a group headed by the First Boston Corp, and including Coffin & Burr, Inc., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and J. & W. Seligman & Co. and 16 other underwriters. Proceeds will be used principally for refunding and new construction purposes.

The first public financing for Lane-Wells Company, organized earlier this year as a consolidation of six oil well equipment and service companies, will be carried out today (Wednesday), with the offering of 40,000 shares of capital stock at a price of $15 a share by Hartley Rogers & Co., Inc. At the same time, an additional 20,000 shares of capital stock is being reserved for sale to employees of the issuing company.

The City of Buffalo, N. Y. is offering through a syndicate headed by Phelps, Fenn & co. $1,810,000 of 3.20 per cent bonds dated October 15, 1937 and maturing October 15, 1938 to 1957, inclusive. The bonds are priced to yield from 1.25 per cent to 3.25 per cent, according to maturity.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. is offering $1,480,000 City of Jersey City, New Jersey, city hospital and general improvement 4 per cent bonds. Of the total $1,300,000 city hospital bonds mature October 1, 1938-1965, inclusive, and $180,000 general improvement bonds mature July 1, 1938-1967, inclusive. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxation and are priced to yield 1.50 per cent to 4 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Am Equi Assur	10c	Oct.	25	Oct. 15
Hill & Diesel Eng	2c	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Accumulated				
Assoc T&T 7% pf	98c	Oct.	25	Oct. 11
Do 7%2pf	49c	Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Do 6% pf	84c	Oct.	25	Oct. 11
Do 6% pf	42c	Nov.	15	Oct. 1
Increased				
Perry-Fay Co	$2	Sep.	30	.....
Special				
Cerro de Pasco C	$1.75	Nov.	1	Oct. 18
Initial				
Cosden Petrol pf	62½c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Gen Metals new	25c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 30
Reduced				
Prentice (G E)	Mfg 50c	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Regular				
Am Asphalt Roof	6%			
pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Am Equit Assur	40c	Q Oct.	25	Oct. 15
Bourjois Inc	$2.75			
pf	.68¾c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Calamba Sugar Estate	40c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
do 7% pf	35c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Coleman Corp	20c		25	Oct. 18
do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	25	Oct. 18
Century Ribbon Mills pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	$1	.. Nov.	1	Oct. 18
Colyer Insulated Wire Co.	35c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 23
District Bond 6% pf	37½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 30
Diversified Trustee Shares ser "D"	15.069c	.. Oct.	15	.....
Hill & Diesel Engine	1c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 7
Lycoming Mfg Co, 8% pf	$2.00	Q Oct.	1	.....
Maytag Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Marshall Field & Co, 7% prior pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
do 6% conv pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Michigan Seamless Tube Co	$1	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Mississippi Glass Co of N Y, "A"	13¾c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 14
Neilson (Wm), Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 30
Ohio Pub Service 5% pf	$1.37½	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do 6% pf	50c	M Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do 7% pf	58 1-3c	M Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Roxborough Knit'g Mls pf pf	8c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Sears Roebuck&Co	75c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 15
Spiegel, Inc.	25c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Do $4.50 cv pf	$1.12	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Toro Mfg Corp	$1.25	.. Sep.	25	Sep. 24
Tung-Sol Lamp Works pf	20c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 19
Walgreen Co	50c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Do pf	$1.12½	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 26
West Penn Electric 7% pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 23
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 23

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s 43-40 June	105.25	105.24	105.24
5 3¼s 41	106.16	106.16	106.16
11 3⅜s 47-43	106.28	106.27	106.27
7 3½s 45-53	106.14	106.12	106.12
10 3½s 46-44	106.10	106.10	106.10
2 4s 54-44	111.11	111.10	111.11
3 2¾s 47-45	102.16	102.11	102.16
72 3s 48-46	104.7	104.4	104.5
13 3⅛s 49-46	104.23	104.20	104.20
5 4¼s 52-47	115.16	115.16	115.16
12 2¾s 51-48	100.14	100.10	100.10
23 2½s 53-49	97.27	97.25	97.25
22 2¾s 54-51	99.18	99.17	99.17
4 3s 55-51	102.16	102.16	102.16
17 2⅞ 60-55	100.12	100.8	100.11
23 2¾s 59-63	99.13	99.10	99.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

23 2¾s 59-56	99.13	99.10	99.13
1 3s 47-42	102.24	102.24	102.24
3 2¾s 47-42	101.14	101.14	101.14
1 3s 49-44	102½	102.6	102.6

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s 49-39	100.17	100.17	100.17
10 2¼s 44-42	100.15	100.12	100.15
4 3s 52-44	102	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102	102	102
23 Alleghany 5s '44	85	84	85
8 Alleghany 5s '49	70	69¼	70
22 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38½	36	38½
4 Allegh Val 4s '42	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Allied Stra 4½s '51	97	97	97
126 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	104	102½	103¾
40 Am Ac Pow P5s 3030	69¼	68¾	69¼
20 AmIGCbert 5½s '49	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
2 Am Int 5½s '49	101	100⅞	101
25 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅞	113¼	113½
35 Am T&T 3¾s '66	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
23 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	104	103⅝	104
29 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99¾	99½	99⅝
7 Am T Fdr cv '50	109	108¾	109
1 Am W W & E 6s'75	100½	100½	100½
45 Anacon Cop 4½s '50 C	105	104½	104½
5 AngCNitra deb '67	32	32	32
2 Arm Del 4s '57	93½	93½	93½
25 Arm Del 4s '55	94¾	94¾	94¾
20 AT&SF 4s '95	110	110	110
1 AT&SF cv 4¼s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	110	110	110
5 A C Line 1st4s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
14 ACL clt 4s '52	88⅛	87¾	87¾
13 A C Line 4½s '64	82¾	82¾	82⅝
6 A C Line 5s '45	100½	100½	100½
10 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	37⅞	38⅞	38⅞
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	75½	75	75
33 B&O 1st 5s '48	100	99	100
26 B&O rfg 5s '95	63	62	62½
18 B & O 5s '96 F	62	61	61¼
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	60½	60½	60½
61 B&O cv 4½s '60	53½	52	53
37 B&O 4s '48	93	92	93¾
14 B&O 5s R W '50	82	81	82
5 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	109	109	109
3 Bell TPa 5s '80 C	127	127	127
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	101⅝	102
89 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	93⅜	92½	93
9 Bost & Me 5s '67	60½	59¾	60
2 Bost & Me 4⅜s JJ61	58	58	58
2 Bost & Me 5s '55	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 BotConMkt 5½s34	13	12	12½
5 BotConM 6½s 3/4 ct	13	11¾	11¾
19 Bkly Edis 4¼s '66	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
13 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	71½	71	71½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113⅛	113⅛	113⅝
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Buf R&P 4½s '57	66⅛	65⅝	66
8 Bush Term 5s '55	45⅝	45	45
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
26 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	12	11½	11¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
14 Can Pac 5s '54	104¼	104	104
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Can Pac 4s perp	89⅝	89⅝	89¾
14 Caro C & Ohio 5s '38	102⅜	102½	102½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	82	82	82
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	22½	22½	22½
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	11½	11½	11½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	12½	12½	12½
1 Cen Ill Lt 3⅛s '66	105	105	105
17 Cen Pac 5s '60	83	82	83
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	42⅞	41½	41½
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
9 ChampionP&P 3¾s50	105	104½	105
3 C & Ohio cn P 5s '39	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
1 C&O Cl 3½s '96E	95½	95½	95½
25 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19½	18½	18½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18½	18	18½
18 Chic Gt West 4s '59	25½	24¾	25½
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	9½	9½	9½
92 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	15¾	15	15½
67 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	5½	5½	5¼
2 CM&SP 4¾s '89	41	41	41
3 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	38	38	38
27 CM&SP gen 4s '89	35½	35	35
2 Chi&NW 6¼s '36	28½	28½	28½
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	16	15¾	16
2 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	27¼	27½	27½
55 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	9⅝	9⅝	9½
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15	15	15
13 Chi&NW4½s 2037	13	15¼	15
7 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	12	12	12
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
25 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	6¼	5⅝	6
6 CRI&P 4s '88	25	25	25
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	12½	11½	11½
5 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 Childs Co 5s '43	71	70¾	70¾
6 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	101	100¼	100¼
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	104½	104½
21 CCCC&StL 4½s '77	83	81¾	83
2 Clev Cl Iron 4⅜s '50	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
7 Clev U Ter 5½s '72	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
23 Clev U Ter 4½s '77 C	100	99½	99½
1 Col F&I 5s '43	104	104	104
8 Col & So 4½s '80	55	54¾	55
3 Columbia G 5s '42 Ap	96½	96⅜	96½
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94	94	94
10 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	104¾	104K	104¾
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97	96⅝	96⅝
14 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	101⅝	101⅝
15 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¾	103⅜	103¾
30 Con Edis 3½s '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
64 Con Oil 3½s '51	98¼	97¾	97¾
13 Consum Pow 3s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Container Cor 6s '46	102½	102½	102½
1 Container 5s '43	97	97	97
11 Cuba RR 5s '52	49	48¼	49
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104	104	104
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	81½	81	81
13 D&RG 4s '36	19⅛	18¾	18¾
6 D&RG West 5s '78	14	14	14
2 Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Det Ed 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
1 Duquesne L 3½s '65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
62 Elect Aut Lite 4s'52	105⅛	104¾	104½
5 El PasoNaGas4½s'51	103½	103	103
16 Erie rfg 5s'67	61¾	60¼	61¾
11 Erie rfg 5s'75	61	60	60¾
7 Erie gen lien 4s'96	70¾	70	70⅞
1 Erie&Er 6s'55	117½	117½	117½
10 Fairbanks M 4s'56	101½	101½	101¾
31 Fla E Cst 5s'74	9	8¾	8¾
1 GeMotAccept 4¼s'51	101½	101½	101½
15 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97	96¾	96¾
28 Goodrich 6s'65	102	101	101
4 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104	104	104
5 GRap&Ind 4½s'41	109	108⅞	108⅝
13 Gt Nor 5s'73	105	104⅝	104⅝
9 GtNor 4½s'77E	99½	99	99
128 Gt Nor 4s'46G	114⅜	113¾	114
91 GtNor 4s'46H	104½	104	104¼
2 GtNor 3¾s'67	89⅞	89½	89½
10 G Bay&W deb B	9½	9	9
1 Gulf&Ship 5s'52	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
11 Gulf States 5s'66	100½	100	100
28 Hud Coal 5s'62A	41⅜	40	40⅞
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	58⅛	58	58
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20½	20½	20½
12 IllBellTel 3½s'70B	106	105½	106
2 Illinois Pr 5s'57	106	105½	106
3 Ill Steel 4½s'40	107⅛	107½	107⅛
1 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	102⅝	102½	102½
5 Interb R T 5s '32 ct	62	62	62
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	18½	18½	18½
21 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	60½	60½	60½
24 Interlake Iron 4s '47	91	90	90
17 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Int Gt Nor ajd 6s'52	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	27½	27½	27½
20 Int Hydro El 6s '44	70½	69½	69¾
1 Int Paper 6s'55	89½	89½	89½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
19 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84¼	83½	83½
63 Int T&T 4½s'52	56¼	55½	56
44 Int T&T 5s '55	61¼	61	61¼
3 JonesL&Lau4½s'61	101¼	101	101¼
8 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	37	37	37
3 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	37	37	37
3 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Kinzs Co Elev 4s '49	86	86	86
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Kresge Found 3½s '47	95	95	95
69 Lac Gas 5½s '53	64	63½	63½
14 Lac Gas 5½s '57 D	63	62½	62½
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	92½	91¾	91¾
4 L S & M S 3½s '97	102½	102	102
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31½	31	31
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	50¼	50¼	50¼
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
17 Leh Val 4s 2003	43¾	41¾	43¾
13 Leh Val Term 5s '41	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Liggett&M 7s '44	126¼	126¼	126¼
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	121½	121½	121½
8 Loews 3½s '46	99	98¾	99
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	79½	79	79½
3 Louis & N un 4s '40	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	99	99	99
27 Manat Sug 4½s '42ct	45	45	45
14 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30¼	29¾	30
5 MilEIRy&L 5s '61B	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100¼	100	100
3 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
6 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	59¼	59¼	59¼
27 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	77⅛	76¾	77⅛
26 Mo Pac 5½s '49	7⅝	7¼	7¼
7 Mo Pac 5s '65	29	29	29
30 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	29¾	28⅝	29¾
30 Mo Pac 5s '98H	30	29⅞	30
31 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	30	29	29¾
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	10½	9¾	10
34 Mobile&Monte 5s'47	26¼	25	25
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	82	82	82
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92	91¾	91¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100½	100½	100⅝
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	83	83	83
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	83½	83½	83½
3 Namm & Son 6s '43	103¾	103⅜	103¾
37 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	100	100	100
1 NtRyMex 4½s57asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
45 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅞	105	105
1 New Eng T&T5s'52	122	122	122
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	106½	106½	106½
13 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	93	93	93
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	45	45	45
12 NO Tex&M 5s '54M	44½	44	44
3 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	105¼	105	105
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	89¾	89¼	89¼
26 NYC 4½s 2013A	80	79⅝	79⅝
1 NYC cn 4s '98	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
16 NYC 3¾s '46	98¾	98⅝	98½
31 NYC 3½s 52	99½	99	99¼
49 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	80¼	79¼	79¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	85	85	85
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	85¼	85	85¼
19 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	74	73¼	73¼
2 NY CH&StL 4s '46	99	99	99
1 NY Dock Co 5s 68	46	45⅜	45⅜
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	49	49	49
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100	100	100
1 NY Edis 3⅜s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	95½	95½	95½
14 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	29¾	29	29
6 NYNH&H 4½s '67	29	28	28
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 NYNH&H 4s '57	14	14	14
2 NYNH&H 3½s '56	24¼	24	24
2 NYNH&H Con 4s 54	21	21	21
7 NYNH&HCon4sJul'55	21	21	21
5 NY D & W rfg 4s '52	14½	14	14
3 NY S&W gen 5s '40	13	13	13
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅝	106½	106⅝
12 NY Tel 3¼s '67	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	8⅝	8½	8½
11 NYW&Bost 4½s'46	8⅝	8½	8½
11 Norf Sou 5s '61A	16	16	16
3 Norf & W 4s '96	116½	116½	116½
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103	103	103
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	102¼	102	102
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	100½	100	100
4 Nor Pac 6s 2047	103¾	103¾	103½
14 Nor Pac 4s '97	102	102	102
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	71¼	71	71¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101	100¾	100¾
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	96½	96	96
20 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s'66	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	101	101	101
5 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	113½	113½	113½
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	109	109	109
9 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97½	97¾	97¾
26 Studebaker 6s cv '45	90	88¾	88½
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	84	84	84
29 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅝	103½	103½
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	93½	93	93½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Third Ave 5s '37	85	85	85
17 Third Ave aj 5s '60	10	9½	10
5 Third Ave 4s '60	40	39	40
12 TideWatAsO3½s '52	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 T St & W 4s '50	96	96	96
10 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	104	104	104
8 Union Oil Can 3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	106⅛	106¼
17 Un Pac 3½s '71	95	94¾	94¾
4 Un Pac 3½s '70	95	94¾	94¾
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	85¾	85¾	85¾
8 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s '46	114½	113⅝	114½
76 U S Rub 5s '47	105	104¾	105
4 Utah Ld&Trac 5s '44	93	93	93
12 Utah P & L 5s '54	94¾	94	94
15 Util P&L 5½s '47	45½	44¾	44⅞
12 Util P&L 5s '59	45	44½	45
8 Vanadium 5s '41	97	95	97
1 Vandalia 4s '57B	110	110	110
4 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	12	11½	11¾
1 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	107½	107½	107½
19 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
4 Va&SW cn 5s '58	85	85	85
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	19	19	19
10 Wabash 4½s '78 C	18	18	18
3 Wabash 4½s '78 ct	17	17	17
5 Walker H 4¾s '45	105	105	105
4 Walwrth 4s '55	78¾	77⅝	77⅝
8 Warner Bros 6s '39	84¼	84	84
17 Warner Quinl 6s '39	52¾	52½	52½
1 Wa rren Bros 6s '41	41½	41½	41½
2 West Md 5½s '77 A	101	101	101
50 West Md 4s '52	97¼	97	97
1 West Pac 1st 5s '46	25	25	25
7 WestUn 5s'38	100¾	100½	100½
3 WestPac5s'46 asd	24½	24¼	24⅜
3 West Un 5s'51	77⅛	76¾	76¾
10 West Un 5s'60	74	72	74
1 West Un 4½s'50	76	76	76
12 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	93½	93	93
1 Wick-Sp cv 7s'35cct	24	24	24
5 Wilkesb&E 5s'42	10	10	10
3 Wilson&Co 3¾s'47	93	93	93
1 WisCen 4s '49	18	18	18
21 Youngst S&T4s'61	100½	100⅜	100½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 AbitibiP&P 5s'53	80	79½	80
1 Akershus 5s'63	100	100	100
1 Alp Mont Stl 7s'55	101	101	101
1 Antioquia 7s'45	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	8	8	8
26 Argentine 4s'72	94	93⅜	93¾
16 Argentine 4s'72 new	94	93⅜	94
3 Argentine 4½s'71	102¾	102½	102⅝
2 Arg 6s 1960 May	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Arg 6s 1961 May	100⅝	100¼	100¼
1 Australia 5s'55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Australia 5s'57	106	106	106
1 Australia 4½s'56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Berlin City 6½s'50	20	20	20
10 Brazil 8s '41	39½	39½	39½
23 Brazil 6½s'26-57	32½	32	32½
48 Brazil 6½s'27-57	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
11 Brazil CRyEl 7s'52	33	33	33
1 Brisbane 5s'57	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Brisbane 6s'50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Budapest 6s'62	23⅜	23½	23½
4 Buen A3s '84	58½	58½	58½
19 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	77	76⅝	76⅝
1 BuenA

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(Continued)

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For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571 8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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W. N. Knapp & Sons

Directors of Funerals

132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.

Authorized Dealer of General Electric and Philco Radios

WIRING AND REPAIRS

Lighting Fixtures and Appliances

18 WASHINGTON PLACE OR. 3-8503

COME—

Let us serve you

Our new equipment and decorations are inviting.

MARIE'S BEAUTY SALON

8 Washington Street Or. 3-0615

Gifts

of Lasting Remembrance at

C. A. LUND'S

The Jeweler

We Buy Old Gold

Open 9-6. Saturdays 9-9

616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.

Individual Millinery

Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order

11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

WE LIVE TO SERVE!

"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."

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CRESCENT LAUNDRY

HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Lang Company

for over 35 years

Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges

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Our Tuesday and Wednesday

SPECIAL { SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c

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Chas. T. Honecker Florist

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Cleaning Fine Rugs

Our reputation as leaders is outstanding

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Light weight woolen frocks for Early Fall Wear

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Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery

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Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best

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"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"

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Dresses - Coats Suits - Hats

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Fine Line of Hats and Haberdashery

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Plumbing - Heating Roofing

Warm Air Conditioning Systems

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HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4257

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Always appetizing variety in Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries

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Free Delivery Open Evenings

You Will Enjoy Shopping at

Finney Wood's Men's Shop

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A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

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Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry

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Repairing promptly attended to.

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Representative

for

Financial Independence Founders

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Gotham Gold Stripe Hose

Our Prices Moderate

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GRAND OPENING SALE

We are now ready to serve our customers in larger quarters with a larger variety of silks, woollens and cottons, hosiery, underwear, girdles, curtains, and draperies, as well as linens and domestics. The prices are reduced for substantial savings. Come in and be convinced. No longer need you shop around. Draperies and curtains made to order our specialty.

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Silver *Hats Ready Made and to Order*

Agents for Dobbs Hats

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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere

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Completely Automatic

Less than $300—Installed

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"GOOD THINGS to EAT" at THE BROWNIE SHOPPE

Self Service Luncheon from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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Young's for Quality

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Embassy Beauty Shoppe

All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts

We have added the new WIRELESS PERMANENT

No chemical heat — No discomfort

"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"

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A. W. BLUM

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297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-3143

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Austin's

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Stationery—Office Equipment Greeting Cards—Books Gifts

350 Main Street Orange, N. J.

ORange 3-0880

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Cleaners and Dyers

575 SCOTLAND ROAD

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500

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New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes

85 MAIN STREET

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PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted

All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50

ARTHUR KENT, INC.

Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes

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YOUNG & WALDERS

90 VAN HOUTEN STREET

Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

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30 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield

ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

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Every Garment Fitted

Phone Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

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Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.

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COAL

FUEL OIL COKE

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RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S PAINT & HARDWARE CO.

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BON TON & J. J. Friedman, Inc.

48 SOUTH BROAD STREET

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers

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1208 East Ridgewood Avenue

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F. KILROY, Prop.

Next to Municipal Building

MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK

CASH GROCER

Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods Complete Line Monarch Brand Products

Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Co.

Try Ours, the Better No-Rubbing Wax for Linoleum and Floors

at 39c a pint or 69c a quart

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Licensed Lubrication—Accessories

Join our ARVIN CAR HEATER Club, and drive in comfort this winter.

1 ORIENT WAY Ru. 2-4939

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A Charming Home Colony

At SUMMIT, N. J.

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Bogota Hackensack

PENNSYLVANIA

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Wetherhold & Metzger

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H. LEH & CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers

Allentown, Pa.

"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys

Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced

BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER

Outfitters to Men and Boys

721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER Established 1865 635 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Fifth Anniversary Special

$5 Edmond Oil Permanents $3.50

Most other items 35c

DIAL 6864

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1000 West Broad Street Tel. 2083

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R. McFERREN

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The Place to Stop and Shop

For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE

WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

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Department Store, Erie, Pa.

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A. K. D. PRINTING CO.

Direct by Mail Advertising General Printing and Binding

111 WEST 11TH STREET ERIE, PENN

HARRISBURG

For

GOOD SODAS and LUNCHES

try

The Gorgas Store

16 No. Third Street

Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

M. Lee Goldsmith

FURNITURE and INTERIOR DECORATION

6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

I. L. DAUGHERTY

SECOND AT STATE

In appreciation of the kind support of Monitor Readers, I am using this space to thank you and say may I hope to serve you better in the future, due to the expanse of products.

PHONE 8274

HAROLDS CLEANERS *and* DYERS

May We Serve You?

214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.

Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE

COATS, DRESSES SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY

CABOT S

GOWN SHOP

49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

CHAPEAU D'ART

14 RITTENHOUSE PLACE, ARDMORE

Smart New Fall Millinery from $5

Special attention of Kathryn Altman

ARD. 2826

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS

ARDMORE NARBERTH WAYNE

LOIS UMBSEN'S GALLERIES

Interior Decorating

UNUSUAL GIFTS—ANTIQUES

63 St. James Place, Ardmore, Pa. (Opp. Strawbridge & Clothier)

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON

216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.

Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture

Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

Knit and Purl Shop

Silk Dresses $16.75 - $29.75

Wool Dresses $5.75 - $39.75

Hosiery and Yarns

8041 YORK ROAD

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

J. HOWARD HAY INCORPORATED

DECORATORS

- Painting
- Paper Hanging
- Upholstering
- Draperies

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes

TEL. OGONTZ 154

475 York Road, JENKINTOWN, PA.

Waller Motors, Inc.

New and Used

Packards

York and Harte Roads Jenkintown

Ogontz 3400 Maj. 3400

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CERTIFIED

We wash everything with Ivory Soap

Glenside Ave., Wyncote Ogontz 2290

Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables

. raiser's .

Quality Lamb, Beef, Pork, Veal Dressed Pork a Specialty

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Thank you for your friendly patronage

Gowns—Costume Suits Hats

Flu-Jean

Florence H. Burke, Jean Taylor

615 West Avenue Ogontz 985

gifts

for weddings

danish silver, dresden china, lamps, lingerie, perfumes

415 york road

marie k. leonhardt

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

Games—Bridge Favors
Tallies—Playing Cards
Always a Good Selection
The PANSY SHOP
5627 N. Broad 5603 N. Broad

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Finest Quality Natural Foods direct to consumer—from scientific Farm, Dairy, and Grain Mill. Attractive meals served in a charming rustic atmosphere. Home-Made Honey Breads, Pastries, Candies, Ice Cream to take home.

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Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
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Couturiere Française
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
Created for the Individual Personality
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

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Germantown

Ph. Tennessee 2000 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Eternol Shampoo Tint for Faded Gray Hair
Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave
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William Anna HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

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FLOWERS
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GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

Germantown 6149
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1938 Electrically Tuned Radios
JOHN M. ROSE
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Deferred Payments

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Florist
126 WEST CHELTON AVENUE
GERMANTOWN
Victor 66-77

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Bags Made, Repaired, Relined
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
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LINDEN 6100
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Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 5000
Prompt Delivery Service

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ZE-WE'S
DELICATESSEN
Come In and See for Yourself
825 Washington Road Free Delivery
Tel. Lehigh 5903 Twice Daily

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Foot-Craft Shoes
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CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
837-845 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
530 E. FIFTH ST. Phone 4-4300

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

We're Now Showing the Most Becoming
MEN'S FALL HATS
CROLL & KECK
ALWAYS RELIABLE
622 PENN STREET

Always attractive . . . Always complete in assortment . . . Always a rug to make every room in your home attractive. . . .
Pomeroy Rugs

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ESTABLISHED 1874
Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work
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Buick *"It's Buick again!"*
All Night Service
"ESSO" "Quaker State Oils"
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Tel. Sewickley 461
Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Tailoring
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Call Sewickley 289 545 Beaver St.
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"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania
Radiant Heaters and Fireplace Equipment
Mrs. C. F. Stolzenbach
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE
ACCIDENT INSURANCE
253 Thorn St. Phone Sew. 1049

SWARTHMORE
MARTEL'S
Chester Rd.-Rutgers Ave. Phone 2100
RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener
We have it! Essolene and Aerotype Esso also Esso lubricants
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
DODGE and PLYMOUTH

TEANECK
BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

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MOSELEY'S
Valet Call Service
FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING, ALTERING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF WEARING APPAREL
Ph. Boulevard 1441 7402 Marshall Road

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FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

WILKINSBURG
Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
735 ROSS AVE. PE 6044 430 LIBRARY ST. BR 1553
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

YORK
BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Daily Features Page

Worth Knowing

"INVISIBLE" TAXES IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES AVERAGE 7 PER CENT~

According to recent survey in the United States the hidden taxes in clothing prices are eight per cent, fuel and light bills 9.5, miscellaneous household goods 10 per cent. Figures from 48 cities revealed an average of 25.3 cents for taxes in each dollar of rent paid by the average tenant family.

The hidden or indirect taxes are those added to the cost of goods by manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers and are covered up in the prices paid by the consumer.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

May Board Member Be Clerk?

Question: The bylaws of an organization read that all officers shall be appointed each year by the Board of Trustees; also that the officers of the organization shall consist of a Board of Six Trustees, a Clerk, a Treasurer, etc.

In view of this may the Board of Trustees at the yearly appointment time appoint one of its own members as Clerk, and a member at large of the organization as Secretary to the Clerk, without first correcting the bylaws?

Answer: The bylaw seems inconsistent in one respect. The members of the Board are officers as well as the Treasurer and Clerk, but it is not likely that they are self-appointed, unless the Board of Trustees is established as a self-perpetuating body. They are probably elected by the membership (or should be).

Answering the specific question, there seems to be nothing in the bylaw cited that would prevent the Board from appointing one of its number as Clerk. It is the general custom that one person should not hold two offices; but bylaws frequently permit or direct the particular combination described here, and so, unless the bylaws prohibit holding more than one office at a time, it would be permissible in this case.

The Board did not create a new office by appointing a Secretary to the Clerk. Such person would not be an officer, since offices must be designated in the bylaws. The Board simply assigned certain duties to a person, the responsibility for the duties remaining with the Clerk.

Be a Friend

Do you want to know the real secret of winning friends? Here it is, the magic sentence:

"You can make more friends in two months by becoming genuinely interested in other people than you can in two years by trying to get other people interested in you."

—Dale Carnegie

Snug on a Mountainside

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

Chalet in the Lotschen Valley, Switzerland

Daily Anecdote

Common Things

"And what rule do you think I walk by?" wrote Thomas Traherne, Christian gentleman of seventeenth century England, in a manuscript rescued from oblivion by the slightest chance. "Truly I was guided by an implicit faith in God's goodness, and therefore led to the study of the most obvious and common things.

"For thus I thought within myself: God being, as we generally believe, infinite in goodness, it is most consonant and agreeable with His nature, that the best things should be most common. For nothing is more natural to infinite goodness than to make the best things most frequent, and only things worthless scarce.

"Then I began to inquire what things were most common: Air, light, heaven and earth, water, the sun, trees, men and women, cities, temples, etc. These I found common and obvious to all. Rubies, pearls, diamonds, gold, and silver; these I found scarce, and to the most denied. Then began I to consider and compare the value of them which I measured by their serviceableness, and by the excellencies which would be found in them, should they be taken away. And in conclusion, I saw clearly, that there is a real valuableness in all the common things; in the scarce, a feigned."

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: When a frankfurter is made of whatever it is that a frankfurter is supposed to be made of, it's bad enough, goodness knows, but in Germany they're now making 'em of fish.

Wichita Eagle: Secretary Roper predicts a big upsurge in business. There had better be, what with an election coming on next year.

Buffalo News: Five thousand years of civilization, and still the most famous are those who can hit, swat, shinny, kick, or carry a ball.

Quotation for Today

WHO shoots at the midday sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims at a bush.—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

In Lighter Vein

Well, It Is!

"While I was on the midshipman cruise in Europe I saw a bed 20 feet long and 10 feet wide."

"Sounds like a lot of bunk to me."
—Stewart-Warnerite.

Full of Holes

Donald's mother sent him to borrow a colander. Some time later she looked out the window and saw him playing in the yard. She called to him, inquiring about the colander.

"Say, Mom," he said, "that thing wasn't any good. It was full of holes, so I threw it in the alley."—Neumode.

Aha!

Dealer: "Want any fresh eggs today?"

Grocer: "No; I bought enough fresh eggs yesterday to last a month."

Now It Can Be Told

"We are told by a friend in the United States," writes W. B. Burton-Baldry from London, "that the real reason Colonel Lindbergh is now living in England is that he came over to collect the war debt." Sure. That's why they call him the Loan Eagle.—Investment Dealers' Digest.

Stock

Lillian Tyler tells about a couple of green traders sitting around in her firm's board room.

"Terrible about these labor troubles," said the first.

"That's right," replied the other, nodding sagely.

"Affects stocks, too," the first fellow said, and again he got that nod and the wise look. "What do you think of the C. I. O.?" he asked his friend.

The other fellow put a hand on his knee, looked him in the eye and put on a significant expression. "I think it'll close lower," he answered. —Investment Dealers' Digest.

Jest a Minute

"Pretend you don't know what he means or he will have you barking for every bite."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Women's Work Center

An enterprising woman needed to provide more income. She discovered that women were interested in making things by hand—knitting, sewing, crocheting, weaving, painting, and making pottery, rugs, jewelry, etc.—and were looking for a channel through which to sell their handiwork. This gave her an idea which brought supply.

She rented a small store and opened a "women's work center," where hand-made goods are sold on commission. Her only outlay of money is the amount of rent. The shop is fully stocked with attractive and saleable wares, and through the commission she charges for selling she earns a neat sum each month over the rent of the store.

The shop is an attractive-looking place where people like to buy, where the prices are reasonable, and where the workmanship is of the highest. This idea is a paying one; and the woman feels that it is not only meeting her need but that of many others. D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

No Objection to "Greatest Dancer"

"I am determined not to be known to the public as a 'clothes horse.'"—Fred Astaire.

"Dungeons of Learning"

"Perhaps it is with kings as it is with wives—that they should not be dungeons of learning."—Lord Hewart.

Penalty for Injustice

"Among the many acts of injustice which have been in practice for many years throughout this land of ours, I maintain that the following is of paramount importance and should be remedied at the earliest moment: The keeping of innocent persons in prison, and then giving them no remuneration whatever when they are released."—E. G. Phillips.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fresh Start for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Bell, Calif.

Considerable misgivings were voiced in a newspaper office when the bookkeeper and general office girl announced her desire to take a month's vacation. It was a weekly paper, and the entire force depended on her to look after small details. Nor were their alarms eased when it was learned that a young, inexperienced girl was to be the substitute for a month.

The young girl fitted easily and efficiently into the organization. Fresh flowers appeared daily on the counter; she greeted everyone with the same pleasant smile and quiet dignity; she asked questions, when necessary; and she assumed many an unassigned task. Further, if a mistake was made, she proffered no alibi, but set to work to correct it.

The busy publisher soon found time to stop for an encouraging word. The advertising salesman dropped his sarcasm, and willingly helped with some of the accounts; while the preoccupied and disinterested editor discovered the girl to be a real help instead of a nuisance.

When the month was up, each member of the force discovered on his desk a brief note, commencing, "Thank you for giving me my start in the business world." A few weeks later the staff was able to assist in having the "substitute" placed in a permanent position elsewhere.

Motoraids

For a Clear Windshield

If it rains while the windshield wiper is out of order, rub a little kerosene on the outside of the windshield and the glass will remain clear through the heaviest rain. One application will last an hour or more. A small tin of kerosene kept in the tool box may prove a great convenience.—E. T., Boston.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by
THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

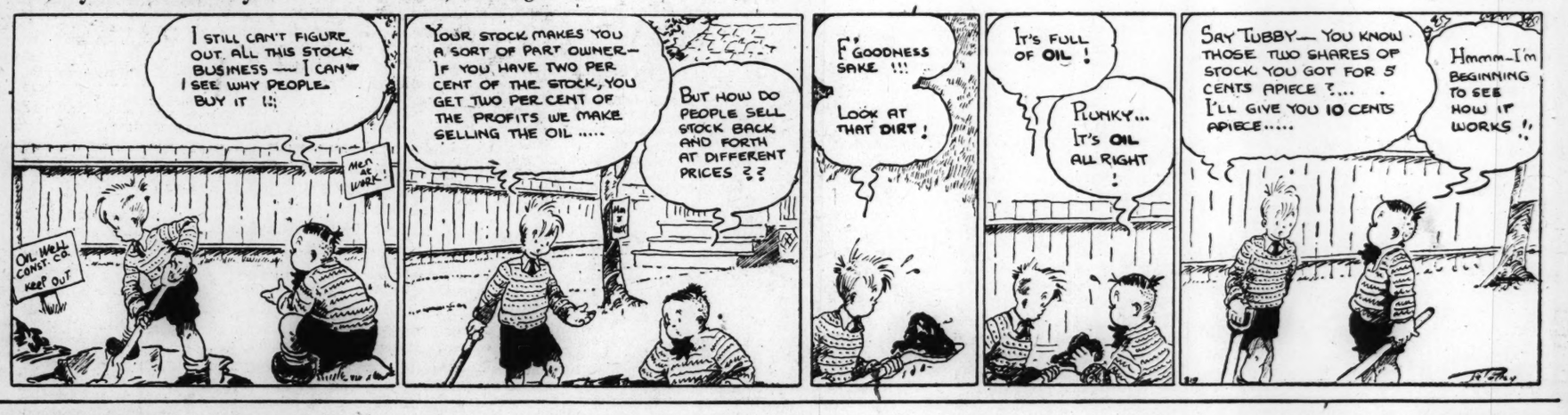
The Breeches Bible

The version of the Scriptures familiarly known as the "Breeches Bible" obtains its peculiar title from its rendering of the seventh verse of the third chapter of Genesis, where it informs us that Adam and Eve "sewed figge tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches" (instead of ". . . and made themselves aprons," familiar to us from the rendering of the King James Version); though, as a matter of fact, Wycliffe had long before offered the rendering "brechis" (breeches) at this point.

The Breeches Bible, first published in the year 1560, is also known as the Geneva Bible, for it was prepared by a group of British scholars who at that time were living in exile at Geneva in Switzerland. The Breeches Bible retained its popularity in many quarters, and particularly, perhaps, in Scotland, long after the publication of the King James Version of 1611.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Oil, Oil Right*

By LE PELLEY


I STILL CAN'T FIGURE OUT ALL THIS STOCK BUSINESS — I CAN'T SEE WHY PEOPLE BUY IT !!
MEN AT WORK !
OIL WELL CONST. CO. KEEP OUT
YOUR STOCK MAKES YOU A SORT OF PART OWNER— IF YOU HAVE TWO PER CENT OF THE STOCK, YOU GET TWO PER CENT OF THE PROFITS WE MAKE SELLING THE OIL .....
BUT HOW DO PEOPLE SELL STOCK BACK AND FORTH AT DIFFERENT PRICES ??
F' GOODNESS SAKE !!!
LOOK AT THAT DIRT !
IT'S FULL OF OIL !
PLUNKY... IT'S OIL ALL RIGHT !
SAY TUBBY— YOU KNOW THOSE TWO SHARES OF STOCK YOU GOT FOR 5 CENTS APIECE ?... I'LL GIVE YOU 10 CENTS APIECE.....
Hmmm-I'm BEGINNING TO SEE HOW IT WORKS !!

Animal Town—*Off to the Cave!*

By DUMMER

I IMAGINE YOU ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES
WE ARE LOOKING FOR DIAMONDS, OR ANYTHING VALUABLE
WE ARE TAKING THIS TRIP NOT ONLY TO BRING OUR GOOD WILL MESSAGE TO ALL THE ANIMALS OF THE WORLD, BUT ALSO TO GET DIAMONDS OR GOLD ENOUGH TO BUILD A LIBRARY AND MUSEUM BACK IN ANIMAL TOWN
THIS SEEMS MORE LIKE A DREAM
WELL, YOU SURELY HAVE A FINE IDEA, AND I MAY BE ABLE TO HELP YOU. I KNOW OF A CAVE WITH ENOUGH RARE GEMS SCATTERED AROUND TO HELP YOUR BUILDING SCHEME. IT IS A LONG WAY FROM HERE, BUT IF BUSTER WILL COME WITH ME I'LL SHOW IT TO HIM.
DON'T YOU DARE TRY AND FOOL US !
DUMMER
COME ALONG BUSTER, THOSE ELEPHANTS WON'T HARM YOU. YOUR EYES WILL POP WHEN WE REACH THE CAVE
A CAVE FULL OF RARE GEMS ! FULL NEWS IN NEXT WEDNESDAYS MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America's Voice

AT CHICAGO the President of the United States put into sharp-cleaving words the deepest feelings of America on the world's present anarchy. Never was he a more authentic spokesman for the moral indignation and peaceful aspirations of his fellow-citizens. It is good to have this moral mobilization. Americans have the satisfaction of finding forceful and unifying expression. Other nations, of whatever camp, gaining a better understanding of America's position, can now act more intelligently.

We are not among those who think that further words against international lawlessness and inhumanity are vain. Mr. Roosevelt said:

> Surely the 90 per cent who want to live in peace under law and in accordance with moral standards that have received almost universal acceptance through the centuries, can and must find some way to make their will prevail.

We agree with that. If the world is to accept the belief that its moral standards and its hope for justice under law cannot be made effective in the international field then it faces something worse than war.

The purposes of peace must be purer than those that have misused the League of Nations as a club to maintain the status quo. They must be more Christian than the self-righteous imperialism which teaches distressed peoples that there is no hope for redress except by force of arms. They must have behind them a willingness to make some sacrifices for peace. People must care enough for law and for moral standards to face the threat of war. There is only continued frustration and futility in pious protests which merely relieve the feelings. Yet the present situation has still a place for words.

Almost while President Roosevelt was speaking the League was moving—on the initiative of Great Britain—to get action against Japan under the Nine-Power Treaty. The action may be nothing more serious than a solemn declaration by the other signatories calling Japan to account for doing precisely what the treaty was designed to stop, and doing it without any effort to gain modification by consultation. Such a declaration would not bring Japan out of China. But it would keep the record straight. It would raise some questions among the Japanese people as to why most of the world should be out of step. And it would clear the decks for any real action to restrain Japan.

This speech definitely puts America in position to join or—if popular response is clear enough—to lead in such a declaration by all the signatories. And it opens the way to further action. Indeed the President's words about a "quarantine" more than suggest some form of boycott. On Saturday this newspaper printed a symposium of opinions from peace leaders on two continents, outlining a number of very interesting plans for exerting effective restraint on an aggressor. Most of them look to some kind of economic action that would resemble sanctions.

Such measures might be safer and more effective in the Far East than they were against Italy. If firmly applied by all the Nine-Power nations, or even by Britain and America, Japan might not answer with war, but they should not be attempted without recognizing that possibility. And just there the President cannot as yet speak with assurance for the American people. But warm response to his speech may encourage such a first step as an arms embargo.

As a matter of procedure consultation under the Nine-Power Treaty appears the most feasible measure. The very existence of the provision for consultation is evidence that America has much less reluctance to engage in collective action in the Pacific than in Europe. This newspaper urged consultation three years ago to attempt peaceable readjustments and it has renewed that proposal since Japan renewed her attempt to fix things up with bombs.

We believe the American people may now be more nearly ready to take the part in the world which, as the President said, they cannot escape. Their interest in economic stability, in human rights, in free government, in moral standards, is no less than their national or territorial interest in the Pacific. And it gives America a common ground on which, without joining in any imperialistic adventure, it can join with other peoples who seek some effective way to make their moral sense effective in the international field. The President's speech gave voice to that great interest and gave plain warning that America is touched not only in the Far East but everywhere that lawlessness and inhumanity threaten.

Doffing Economic "Strait-Jackets"

IN THE current struggle between fascism and communism, capitalism and socialism, "the Left" and "the Right," it would be well to remember that economic systems in most industrialized nations are too complex to be forced into the strait-jacket of any single theory.

The "Capitalistic" United States, for instance, runs one of its most important businesses—its Post Office Department—on a socialized basis. The same is true of its public highways. In addition, it permits—even demands—that municipal governments take over responsibility for fire protection, water supply, and many other necessary services; and even the most vociferous opponents of theoretical socialism do not object. The public schools, one of the most highly prized of all American institutions, are also socially operated.

The American people developed a socialized post office not because they were enamored of socialism, but simply because that sort of a post office worked best. Public bridges displaced private toll bridges because the former proved more satisfactory. In other words, the American people have not hesitated to employ socialistic or collective methods in given instances where it appeared that private initiative would not get the best results.

At the same time Americans are firmly convinced that private initiative is preferable for business and industry as a whole. They are willing to admit the necessity of government regulation of industry for certain purposes, but there they draw the line.

"Capitalistic" France and Great Britain also employ socialistic or collective methods in given instances. France, for instance, has recently seen fit to nationalize its railroads. In Britain, home of capitalism, the government operates the telegraph, the telephone, and the radio; it has created a nation-wide superpower system; it unifies and controls all transportation agencies serving London; and it goes into the low-cost housing business on an enormous scale. In recent years proposals have even been heard to nationalize the coal industry.

Numerous other examples could be cited of socialistic or collective enterprises in the so-called "capitalistic" nations. Yet to many Americans, Frenchmen, and Englishmen the term "capitalism" seems quite adequate to describe the economic systems of their respective nations. Many others regard capitalism and socialism as fundamentally hostile, but the fact is that all industrialized nations are employing both methods in given instances. A more general recognition of this would help remove the strait-jacket of much prejudicial thinking about economic issues.

British Trade Unions in Politics

THE Labor Party in Great Britain has always suffered one serious handicap which prejudices its appeal to the country as a whole. It is to a large extent dependent upon the trades unions, and liable to have its policy dictated by their sectional interests. The annual conference of the Labor Party takes place a few weeks after the annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress; it is assumed that what the trades union delegates have decided at their congress, the political representatives will in substance accept at their own, nominally independent, gathering; the greater part of the funds of the Labor Party with which they pay the expenses of Parliamentary candidates are provided by the trades unions.

It has long been felt to be a serious enough thing that such an influence should be exerted; but that it should actually be claimed as a right is more intolerable still. Recently the proposal has been put forward by certain trades union leaders that the decisions of the Trades Union Congress should be binding upon the Labor Party's representatives in Parliament. Such a demand could not go unchallenged even within the ranks of Labor, and Mr. Herbert Morrison, chairman of the London County Council, has insistently called for its withdrawal.

The incident illustrates a defect which has undermined the position of the Labor Party ever since it aspired to represent the nation at Westminster.

Indeed, as long as this dependence on the executives of a body of workers which numbers only about 4,000,000 persons continues, the party must to some extent be suspect in the eyes of a majority of the nation; the latter will refuse to entrust it with power; and since it offers the only practical alternative to the predominantly Conservative National Government, its own subservience to a sectional interest is likely to perpetuate that Government's existence.

True, the trades unions themselves are much more national in their political outlook today than they have been in the past. Yet they remain narrowly jealous of their own power.

Now there is only one movement in Britain which could displace the National Government; that is, co-operation between all the more progressive parties, including the Liberals, to promote a popular front program. But the official Labor Party, with trades union influence behind it, resolutely refuses to consider any such policy of co-operation, and so loses the still powerful support it might have from Liberalism.

British Labor therefore denies itself the opportunity to represent the nation. That is why Labor, in spite of its immense backing in the country, repeatedly fails to secure power, and will continue to do so unless and until it broadens its scope and recognizes allies.

California Midas

Book News of the Day

IN A dozen or more recent popular treatments of the Western mining saga, the mountain of ore known as the Comstock Lode has been the center of interest. And since the exterior destinies of the great strike were controlled by an amazing group of plungers in San Francisco—Virginia City being a dependency of the Golden Gate city—and since William Chapman Ralston was the most spectacular of these mushroom financiers, he has come in for his due share of attention. However, George D. Lyman, author of the excellent "Saga of the Comstock Lode," devotes quite as much space in RALSTON'S RING: CALIFORNIA PLUNDERS THE COMSTOCK LODE (New York: Scribner. $3.50) to the enemies of the powerful clique as to its own activities.

* * *

Ralston, Ohio-born, trained on Mississippi River boats and on the Isthmus of Panama during the first boom days of the California gold rush, arrived in San Francisco in the early 1850's, became interested in banking and eventually founded the great Bank of California. He sent William Sharon to Virginia City, and by skillful and unscrupulous methods soon gained control of the most desirable mining properties and most of the ore mills. The deeper levels of the mines were flooded, and Adolph Sutro had conceived the idea of driving a tunnel from Carson River some four miles into the heart of Mt. Davidson, to drain the troublesome water and to afford a better egress for ores. Ralston and his ring, seeing a threat to their stranglehold, fought Sutro with bribery, political debauchery and financial piracy of all sorts. It was almost ten years before the indomitable promoter saw his tunnel working. Then it made him rich.

Meanwhile, Ralston, whose chief interest in life was the prosperity of San Francisco and California, backed by the bank's tremendous resources, was building the city; wharves, railroads, transportation companies, iron, silk and woolen mills, furniture and vehicle factories, waterworks, the really palatial Palace Hotel, an opera house of which any city would have been proud, a residence at Belmont like a nabob's dream. He developed ranches, farms and mines; his loans to the Crocker-Huntington crowd saved the Central Pacific on more than one occasion. And when the rail connection was finally made, the flood of eastern goods ruined the market for Ralston's infant industries.

* * *

But he carried on; new discoveries in the depths of Mt. Davidson gave him the money to support his wavering enterprises. However, when the unbeatable Irish foursome, Fair-Mackay-Flood-O'Brien, gained control of the Virginia Consolidated properties and opened the greatest body of ore the world has ever known, Ralston's control began to waver. Certain San Francisco newspapers began to fight him, unfairly it seems, and with public confidence shaken, a run on his bank ensued. Ralston's touch had made every man of his associates rich; in the hour of his need not one stood by him.

Mr. Lyman's book is based chiefly on contemporary newspaper files and other original sources, is fully documented and affords a splendid picture of those wildly dramatic times.

K. C. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

War Is Not Parades

IT IS of no use to ask the significance of bright colors in flags and uniforms; of those spinal sensations that arise when the drums begin to roll and the drum major shakes his tasseled baton and the merry rhythmic tooting and booming of the brasses set the pulse to throbbing; of the mad desire to get into the parade that seizes almost every one of us, of whatever age, of whatever political belief or station in life. These reactions are deep. They may go back to the days when the tribal drums boomed in the jungles and the young men of the tribes danced singing around the fire. They are synchronized to the beating of our hearts. They are primitive. Even the confirmed pacifist, ready to go to prison or before the firing squad for his faith, cannot root them out. Half of him, at any rate—the irrational half, out of which come mobs and poetry and music, and the glory and splendor and fathomless tragedy of human life, responds to them.

Yet let the pacifist be comforted. These emotions, ranging from the purely visceral to something that can be called spiritual, are not war. They have merely been, over and over again, exploited by war-makers. John Wesley refused to let the devil have all the good tunes—an example followed later by Moody and Sankey, the Salvation Army and other militant religionists. In the same way we can refuse to let the devil have all the thrills of a grand parade.

As every front line fighter knows, war is not parades. War is weary men, plodding in the rain toward a rendezvous with wounds and death. War is the artillery grumbling in the distance, coming nearer, dropping shells into the marching column; war is the machine gun singing its wild music, making widows and orphans with mechanical facility. . . . And in these latter days war is more than this: it is the slaying of women and children; it is the bombing airplane hovering over unarmed cities; it is the airplane swooping low to spray huddled refugees with bullets. War was hell in Sherman's time. It is the deepest level of the inferno now.

Yes, let us have parades. Let the drums beat and the bugles blow, let the bands strike up. But let them be dedicated, as somehow one feels that yesterday's [American Legion parade] was, deep down, not announced on the program, but felt in a multitude of hearts, to peace, to democracy, to the dream to which this nation, under God, is committed, of the brotherhood of man. Abraham Lincoln gave words to that dream in 1863, Woodrow Wilson in 1917. It is not dead. We can still march to the throb of its music, the lilt of its hope for humanity.—*New York Times.*

"Fired the Shot Heard Round the World"

A Note in Passing

SLOWLY the Atlas Mountains merge with cloud and sea. The African coast no longer spreads before us a dazzling city of modern white buildings relieved occasionally by the more somber façade of a Moorish house, or the minarets and cupolas of an Arab mosque. No longer do we hear the sing-song cries of peddlers, swinging silks and bracelets before us, nor do we distinguish their white, loose robes and scarlet fez from the dingy wharfs, where copper-colored native boys dive for silver coins. Only a purple ribbon of coast line informs us where Algeria lies, its palm trees dusty in the blazing light of the sun.

The aeroplanes grumble above us, but they are too remote for us to see them clearly, or to know what craft they are. They are the first we have seen or heard during our three days in the Mediterranean.

We have kept a southerly route. Not since we left New York ten days ago have we heard any word of apprehension from passenger or crew. Those who read the American news keep sagely silent. Those, who do not are chiefly Italians who read only the Fascist press. The Italian crew is so confident of a safe voyage that they will not even speak of piracy. Are we not sailing under that red, white and green flag which is the emblem of marine excellence? A pleasant laugh, a shake of the head, a pitying gesture accompanies the steward's reply to the American professor who asks what ship it is, whose masts are still visible, a mile or two from Lisbon. "Ah, Signore, that leetle sheep? She just fall down—so rough sea."

* * *

At sea we have only day after day of blue water, and blue, sunlit sky, with an occasional freighter to starboard, or another liner such as the great German steamer, whose orchestra welcomed us warmly in the dock at Algiers, with an enthusiastic outburst of Italian National airs, the first good music, incidentally, that we have heard since embarkation.

* * *

And only on land do the murmurs of trouble reach our ears. Under a pepper tree at Gibraltar; under a "fever tree" in Africa—we hear that all is not well in the Mediterranean Sea.

It was the "cabby" who drove us, in a tipsy hackney-coach, through the grim portals of the city which guards the entrance to this ancient route of marine trade, who showed us, with a flutter of his whip, where the British destroyer "Havock" was attacked. We passed between the two sentries—the "Tommy" in khaki on one side, the Spaniard in olive-green uniform on the other.

"On that side," said our cabby, pointing beyond the green uniform, "is Franco's land—and those men working by that long building are Italian and German soldiers."

Up on the hill, past the cemetery of those who fell at Trafalgar, we stopped a moment, under a pepper tree, while he plucked us a spray of the spicy green leaves and pink berries. "Several ships sunk near here in last month, lady," he told us, "and only carrying food. I'm only afraid Great Britain has waited too long. Yes, lady, I'm a Breeteesh subject." His brown face beamed, his little black eyes glistened. He was a contrast in viewpoint from the young Turk in a perfume shop in the Main Street who had eloquently endeavored to convince us that English products were "no good."

Our cabby was born in Malta and once had driven Theodore Roosevelt up that very hill. His checked coat expanded, as he added in a soft voice, "I spik manee langweedges—Eenglish, Spaneesh, Eetalian and French, lady!"

* * *

Under a "fever tree" in Algiers—sheltering from the vivid noon-day sun, we listened with interest to the heated conversation of four men. One was a Portuguese traveler from Lisbon; one a youth from southern France; one a French subject of Italian parents, and the fourth the French driver of the shabby Citroën sedan from which we had just alighted—Madame Française and I.

It had been a little trying for Madame, who learned in Paris that the French Government had been having considerable trouble with the Arabs in Algiers, due to the dissemination of Russian Communist propaganda, to have the driver deny it. He was a rosy, plump Frenchman, who had been born at Algiers, had gone to Paris when very young, and had, up to two years ago, served as chauffeur for a rich Parisienne. Perhaps he was one of those to whom Madame had scornfully referred as one of "the *friends* of our *dear Blum*." Under the latter's influence, she had declared bitterly — colonials had been invited to France, but had found no work to do. Then she said, "The politicians say to them, you may have no unemployment card (for food or money) unless you join the Communist Party. . . ."

Of course, we had only Madame's word for that—and she inclines rather to Franco, in the Spanish struggle.

Not so our driver. He agreed that the Arabs of Algiers were for the Loyalists of Spain, and said that the French residents were divided, some for the Loyalists, some for Franco.

"If Franco wins," said the young man of Italian parentage, in an excited mixture of Italian and French, "then Spain will be like Italy—where no man dares speak his opinion. Here we have our liberty to say what we think."

"Perhaps," answered the Portuguese traveler, "it would be better if you were not quite so free—then your Arabs would not be so stirred up by Communist propaganda."

It was time to leave the park. "Down there, in the dock," said our driver, "is a cargo boat carrying food to the Loyalists in Spain. Mais—Madame, last week two such ships were sunk, and later a bombardment by the Loyalists of an Italian vessel—and now—this boat—she is afraid for the last four days to leave this harbor." Madame says, with great distress, "I wish that neither side may win."

* * *

As we step from the pier at Algiers we pay ten cents for a copy of the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune and we read, "An aroused Great Britain intends to get to the bottom of the 'piracy' in the Mediterranean. . . . The attack on the destroyer Havock is generally considered an accident, but there are few people so ingenuous as to believe that Spanish submarines have suddenly started to harry commerce on both sides of the Mediterranean with such results, for hardly a day passes without a ship being sunk. Most of the attacks have been made on boats carrying cargoes for the Spanish Government. These could hardly have been made by the few Franco submarines which are known to be in commission!"

* * *

On our Italian liner we are so confident of our safety that in ten days' voyaging we have not been called once for life-boat drill. This is the first voyage I have ever taken which has not required the drill with life-savers. On British and American ships it has been demanded the second day out.

It is interesting how our ship confidently sails these pirate-ridden waters of the sea.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

Time—Japan's Other Foe

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

AS THE area of the Sino-Japanese conflict steadily widens, the importance of the time element becomes increasingly evident. It is necessary for Japan not only to win, but to win with a reasonable degree of speed if there is to be a good prospect of harvesting the fruits of victory. Time works, in the main, for China and against Japan.

So one can understand the marked speeding up of Japanese military effort when developments in Shanghai during the second week of August showed the impossibility of localizing hostilities in North China, where a Japanese military victory might have been gained at relatively small cost. War Minister Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, in a recent statement to a group of members of the Japanese Diet, set forth in the following words Japan's policy of seeking an early decision:

> It is the earnest wish of the Japanese Government to end the present situation as soon as possible. With this desire in view, it has been decided to open positive military operations, instead of fighting the Chinese when they attack as in the past, so that China will realize as early as possible that she should not take an antagonistic attitude against Japan. We will, therefore, not be caught by China's tactics of purposely prolonging the incident.

There are three good reasons why Japan wishes to impose its terms of settlement on China as quickly as possible. First, and most obvious, is the straitened position of the state finances. Even before the outbreak of fighting in China in July the Japanese Finance Ministry reckoned with a deficit of almost one billion yen.

* * *

Moreover, Japan's gold reserve is worth only about half a billion dollars—not a large chest for a modern war, especially as it would be very risky to exhaust all financial reserves in a conflict with China, when a much more dangerous potential enemy, the Soviet Union, remains in the background. A nation at war must always curtail exports and increase imports. The demand for essential war materials grows. Industries which normally serve the export trade are, in part, at least, turned to war uses.

A second reason why Japan desires a quick decision is that every additional month, even every additional week or day of struggle makes it more difficult to preserve the fiction that there is no war and increases the possibilities of friction with other powers.

It is inevitable that, as the war assumes a more widespread and protracted character, the injury to foreign commercial interests in China will increase. And there are bound to be more and more issues on which Japanese military and naval officers and foreign business men and diplomatic and consular representatives will not see eye to eye.

A third reason for seeking as speedy and decisive a solution as possible is Japan's technical military superiority to China. Given their many advantages in staff work, training of officers and men and provision with modern weapons, the Japanese military leaders could desire nothing better than an early "showdown."

* * *

The same considerations which prompt Japan to aim at an early conclusion of the struggle tend to make Chinese nationalists wish to prolong it. In this connection I recall a very interesting conversation in Nanking two years ago with Dr. V. K. Ting, a brilliant Chinese national scientist who possessed a very keen political mind. Dr. Ting foresaw and discounted early Japanese victories in the war which he was already inclined to regard as inevitable.

But Dr. Ting foresaw a prolongation of the struggle in the remote interior provinces of the country until Japan was worn out in a military sense and brought to some kind of economic debacle.

"Suppose the Japanese refuse to follow you into Szechuen or any other part of the Chinese interior?" I suggested. "Suppose they simply occupy the northern provinces and a few key cities and sit down and wait?"

"We can wait as well as they can, and *time will be on our side*," he replied. "Even if a few cowards and traitors should come to an agreement with Japan and set up a puppet government, this would have no authority for the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people."

Whether Dr. Ting overestimates the stamina and will to resist of his countrymen will soon be put to a test. While arbitrary time limits cannot be set in a question of this kind it may be said that victory, in the sense of a cessation of Chinese resistance, within six months will satisfy the best expectations of the Japanese military leaders. On the other hand, if after the passing of a year Chinese resistance, even of the guerrilla type, should still be so active as to require the employment of large Japanese forces and the allotment of more and more funds from Japan's already depleted Treasury, any subsequent Japanese success would quite probably be of the Pyrrhic type. So, in this test of Japanese and Chinese national strength, the time factor is of vital, if not of paramount, importance.